

## POLITICAL PROCEDURE

### Home Rulers Split Over Extra Session.

In the mauka-Waikiki corner of the main floor of the Capitol building there is a little room that has, during the legislative session, been relegated to the typewriter of the House. All day yesterday, behind closed blinds, a select little caucus of Independent Home Ruler Republicans was held. Akina, Mahoe, Makekau and Beckley, with the addition of other members from time to time. The fact of Makekau having lost his ticket does not seem to have lost him any favor in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. Backsliding among themselves apparently is a venial crime with the active party. The caucus proceedings were, of course, held in Hawaiian, but the subject of the conference was the question of who was to present the famous resolution and what was going to be done with the Appropriation session. There is a good case of split in the Home Rule party at present. Several of the longer heads are beginning to think what they will say to their constituents if the necessary money for roads and other improvements is not forthcoming, and consequently do not agree with the hot-headed minority who are desirous of spoiling the Appropriation bill out of a mere principle of spite against the Executive. Those who do not wish to cut off their noses to spite their faces have declared themselves as willing to work in amity with the Republicans in order to accomplish results. Senator Russell is to all intents and purposes a Republican today. Emmelhuth has declared his intention of staying at home and attending to the extra session in place of going to the Coast with the resolution. Beckley, on account of sealed orders that were handed out for presentation to the President, still feels umbrage towards the party and repeatedly declared his intention yesterday of not going on the Mariposa as reported. The general thought of the party, however, seems to look upon Beckley's accompanying Delegates Wilcox as a settled thing. A Loan bill, so drafted that it will be enabled to come under the head of appropriations, is on the tapis. Representative Robertson last night expressed his doubts that such a measure could be carried through the extra session. The Republican party has decided to petition Congress to pass an enabling Act whereby the four-year Senators will be appointed according to the highest number of votes received during the late election. The Governor's action of refusing to grant an extra session is also upheld by a majority of the Republican legislators.

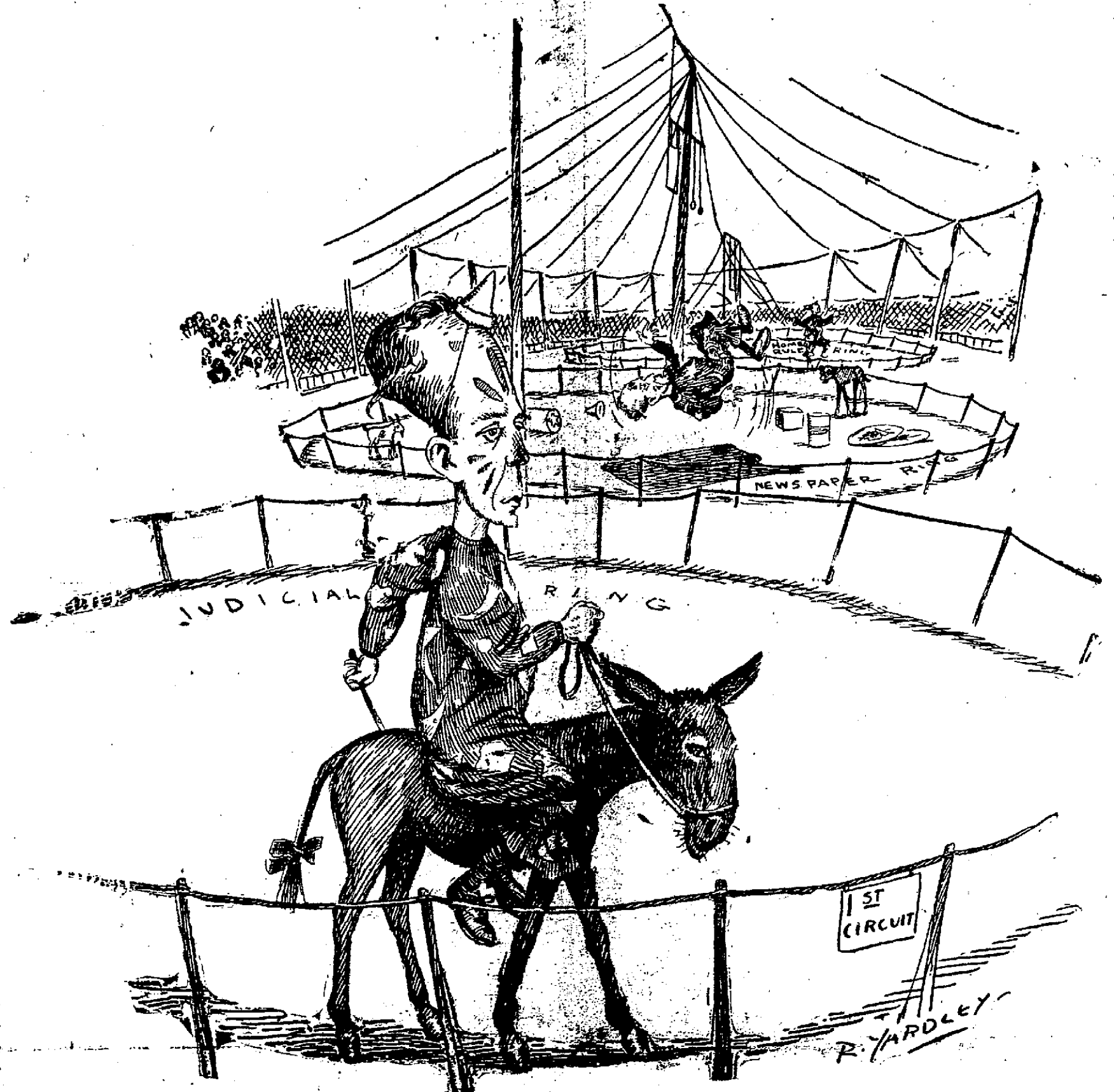
### RACING PROGRAM FOR JUNE 11TH

- At a meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club held at the Pacific Club last evening the following program for the 11th of June races was decided upon:
- 1. Union, Feed Company's Cup, one-half mile dash, free for all.
- 2. 240 dash trotting and pacing, best two heats in three, free for all.
- 3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 4. California Feed Company's Cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, best two heats in three.
- 5. Six furlongs dash, free for all.
- 6. Rainier Cup, free for all, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.
- 7. One mile dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 8. 2:24 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.
- 9. Four and one-half furlongs dash, free for all.
- 10. Rosta Challenge Cup, one mile dash, free for all.
- 11. Seven furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 12. Three-eighths mile dash, free for all.
- 13. President's Cup, one and one-quarter mile dash, free for all.
- 14. Mule race, one mile, free for all.
- The above program is subject to change.
- The second horse in each race will save entrance money.
- The purses have not yet been fixed, except for the free for all trotting and pacing event, for which \$200 will be hung up.
- A 2:15 class has been substituted for the 2:14 class trotting and pacing.
- Next Thursday evening another meeting of the Jockey Club will be held, when the programs for June 14th and 15th will be determined upon.

### Austin Estate Plans.

Negotiations are now pending for the lease of the Austin property on King street, opposite the Advertiser office, whereby the lessees are to put up a fine building extending the entire length of the frontage between the Metropolitan Meat Market and West's paint shop. Orders have been issued by the local representatives of the Austin estate for all persons making use of the vacant property to get off at once. The property will be cleared off and put in presentable shape and cease to be an eyesore, as it has been for the past year.

## A THREE RING CIRCUS.



## THE FULL TEXT OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S NOW FAMOUS SPEECH IN FEDERAL COURT

THE general demand for the stenographic notes of the speech made by United States District Attorney Baird which resulted in the discharge of the full venire of jurors of the Federal Court, leads us to give, herewith, the notes of the official reporter. They are in the form which the District Attorney left them after revision. What portions are omitted or appear now in modified form, the Advertiser is unable to say:

The Court: Gentlemen, are you ready to go on with this case?

Mr. Baird: If the Court please, in view of the occurrences of yesterday and especially of last night, with a panel of twenty-four jurors, and we have but one more case to try, I will say that it will be absolutely impossible to obtain another jury for this other case without impressing some of the panel that was on duty yesterday, and recognizing the nullity of bringing any more prosecutions under similar circumstances. I ask it in the interests of justice and in behalf of the United States, and I consider it my duty, that the present case be continued for at least two weeks in order that the present panel be discharged and a new panel brought before this Court for the trial of this case; and I therefore move you, if the Court please, that the present case be continued for a period of two weeks.

Mr. Kinney objected and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Baird (continuing): Now, if the Court please, under the circumstances it is but proper that I should have made the motion which I did make, and in considering it I do not wish in any wise to reflect upon the Court, nor to have any objection or urge any objection to the ruling of the Court upon this motion; I suppose the Court is right; I will not say that it is wrong in denying the

motion. In my opinion I felt a conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon me to demand that I should make that motion, because I consider that it would be simply a travesty of justice to bring this particular trial before this particular Court and this particular panel of jury, not that this particular panel, because there are twenty-four names upon that panel, to my recollection; my remarks do not and cannot possibly extend to but at least twelve of that panel.

Now I ask that the case be postponed, in order that the case at bar be tried out of another panel, the Court has in its wisdom denied my motion. That leaves but one other resource, and I now want to move this Court that a nolle prosequi be entered as to the defendant at bar. It is, however, proper that I should give to the Court my reasons for making this motion, which takes this case out of consideration, and so far as the defendant is concerned leaves him fully as free as he was on the day before he was arrested. It is incumbent upon me that I should explain this publicly and before the Court my reasons for making this motion.

This is the first term that a court has been held under the auspices of the United States of America in the Territory of Hawaii. We came before the Grand Jury with evidence, which to it was amply sufficient to justify it in finding an indictment and pleading to those charges; the pleadings by the Grand Jury were sufficient to justify the defendants in pleading not guilty; they were put on trial; they were submitted to a jury and the exemplification of yesterday demonstrates to me as the prosecuting officer of the United States, it seems, for the present at least, that it is absolutely worse than useless to attempt to have a conviction in a case where the United States is prosecutor. I will say, if the Court will permit, I think I have a right to say it, there is nobody's liberties involved; there is no-

body's welfare at stake that I shall speak of here, and the facts justify me in saying; in all the years of my experience at the bar, either as prosecuting officer, and I may be permitted to state that I have twice previously been the prosecuting officer for two successive terms in all my professional experience at the bar, either as a prosecutor or as a defender of criminals, that I have never seen a case which was a clearer case and the merits of which were more clearly brought out than the one that was disposed of by the jury upon yesterday; never was a case to my mind or to my judgment, although I may have been mistaken, but I am justified in speaking of my own mind—I am simply individually responsible for what I say; nobody else is responsible for what I say; nobody else is to talk for me, and nobody else is answerable; nobody but myself, and I shall make answer for what I say—I have never in my life beheld a case which clamored for justice more than the case that was disposed of before this Court yesterday. We beheld here, as I think, testimony that bore an impress of truth upon its face, testimony that seemed to require conviction from fair-minded and fair men, and then see a case of that character where the circumstances and evidence which were actually uncontradicted, there should have been a miscarriage of justice such as there was, I say that under circumstances of that character that for one, while we will no longer continue to make travesty of justice and ask that any conviction be had under similar circumstances—I can acquit, I can move to acquit just as well as twelve men may do it. It seems to me that it may be the roar against the power of the General Government. It would simply add to the contumely that may be heaped upon it if I insist that the case go on, under the circumstances as they exist today. I wish to add for my individual self, of course, I may have had some limited experience and may be, perhaps,

biased somewhat in this matter; I may not perhaps speak with that degree of calmness that would ordinarily cause men to talk under the circumstances, but then I say, if the Court please, and I say honestly and conscientiously, that in the face of proceedings such as these it is worse than a travesty of justice to bring men to pass upon crimes such as this when conviction cannot be had—the crime absolutely uncontradicted. Therefore, I feel and say in order to save the United States Government such scenes as we have had, it is my solemn duty to move this Court to enter a nolle prosequi, to discharge this defendant and set him at his liberty. And, furthermore, I move that the present panel be discharged.

The Court: Any other case to be tried?

Mr. Baird: No, sir.

Mr. Kinney: I ask before this is disposed of—

Mr. Baird: I don't think that this gentleman has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Kinney: I ask to be heard whether I have anything to do with it or not.

Mr. Baird: I say that you have nothing to do with it.

The Court: No, sir.

Let the defendant be discharged and the bond, if he has one, discharged. You can go free, Mr. Walsh.

Gentlemen of the Jury, you are discharged for the term.

The Court wishes to say he most heartily endorses much that the District Attorney says about the decision yesterday.

Mr. E. R. Adams: Have we any chance to make a few remarks in regard to it?

The Court: No, sir; you made your remarks in the jury room.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the testimony and proceedings taken by me on the trial of the above action.

C. F. REYNOLDS,  
Official Reporter, United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

### Vags Arrested.

"Weary Willies" are becoming a nuisance in Honolulu, and "vags" is a word which is becoming quite frequent on the police court blotter. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested four of the gentlemen of leisure last evening. Two were white and two were American negroes, who gave their names respectively as William Smith, A. Alexander, William Howard and Clinton Gains. All four protested they were able to procure three square meals a day, and that fact alone should convince the police that they were not without "visible means of support." They were locked up for the night.

### MOSQUITOES SPREAD DISEASE.

Prof. Beyer Wants Action Taken to Destroy the Insects.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25.—Professor George E. Beyer, professor of natural history at Tulane University, delivered a lecture today on the subject of mosquitoes and their relation to disease. With Professor Vande he has made a careful investigation of mosquitoes in Louisiana, and he has found nine varieties, although previous au-

### shorties find only five. Prof. Beyer is convinced that the mosquitoes breed malarial fever, sucking the contagion from a malarial patient and dispensing it to a new subject. Professor Beyer is sure that fevers are spread through the bites of mosquitoes, and the only way to avert this evil is to destroy the breeding places of the insects.

"How can we do it?" said the professor. "By education and by teaching the public of the dangers, by instruction in the public school, acting through the boards of health and through the press."

### "Nora, I can't get into the parlor."

"Sure, it's meself knows that, and yer won't with the key in me pocket."

"Open the door immediately."

"Will ye go in if I do?"

"Certainly I will."

"Then ye don't get the key."

"Open the door immediately! What do you mean?"

"Sure, it's by your orders."

"My orders?"

"Tis I'm said yesterday, 'Don't let me come downstairs in the morning' and see any door on the parlor furniture." So I just puts the key in me pocket, and says I, 'Then she won't'."—Buffalo Enquirer.

## PRIEST AND MUSICIAN

### Father McLaughlin Lectures on Music.

The musical lecture delivered by Father J. T. McLaughlin of New York in the rooms of the Catholic Benevolent Society last night proved most entertaining.

The reverend father is of almost military carriage, apparently in the prime of life; his hair is turning slightly gray, with a florid complexion and mobile, clearly cut features. Singing, to his own accompaniment, with equal facility, in French, Italian, German and Latin, he has a rich, high baritone of peculiar sweetness and great compass, the full power of which was reserved, however, last evening.

The Bishop of Panopolis introduced the lecturer to his expectant audience, and in fluent speech the lecturer proceeded. "Monsignor, I am thankful to your lordship for the invitation so kindly extended me tonight to speak to these dwellers in your beautiful islands, for a little while. The subject of my talk is one, I am sure, dear to all Hawaiian hearts—music. In all the wide scope of music's powers nothing appeals more closely, more quickly to the very heart-strings than the folk songs of a country, not even a thorough understanding of the works of such masters of harmony as Wagner can assist in bringing out our real feelings as these songs of the country. Music is the outpouring of our natural expressions; we have all experienced the universal wish to compose something beautiful when listening to some well-rendered piece of music. The power of song, whether with or without music, affects the human breast as no other power can. The words are often foolish, as in 'Dixie' with its lively music and trashy words yet, thirty years after the Civil War, the playing of 'Dixie' in a Southern community will arouse an enthusiasm that shows the onlooker that to them the music of 'Dixie' is a melody attuned to their heart-strings.

"I had some pleasure of meeting Colonel Roosevelt some time ago and he told me of the power that music possessed to bring back to his jaded soldiers the springy step and upright head. When the troops lagged, the present Vice-President ordered the band to play, and the time that sent them up-hill in a quick-step was not 'Columbia,' not 'The Star Spangled Banner,' but 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.'

"Even in the midst of business a passing hand will set the foot to tapping, the voice to humming, if it does not draw us to the windows and doors. Even an old cart horse will often prick up his ears, lift his head and cavort around."

The speaker went on to speak of the foundation of St. Columba, which was in the simple harmonies of St. Ambrose and St. Gregory in the fourth and sixth centuries, illustrating it with a 'Salve Regina' of the eighth century in the time of Charlemagne.

"Outside of the church the oldest records of music come from Ireland. Bigoted historians have omitted the claims of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and declared in favor of the French troubadours, Italian trovatores and German meistersingers, who in reality came hundreds of years after Ireland was renowned for its music, its poetry and harp. The ancient banner of Ireland bore the harp as the emblem of the only hand that dared claim it for her right. Not all historians have slighted her claims, however, as the witness of the eminent Montalembert will testify.

"'Eileen Aroon,' the melody which Handel is said to have wished he had composed rather than all his oratorios, was sung as a selection of the oldest of Irish airs to the words of Moore commencing 'Erin the tear and the smile in thine eye,' and was followed by 'The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.'

"Scotland, with an almost equally ancient musical history, furnished as an example 'The Land o' the Leal.'

Father McLaughlin commented on the word 'cello' applied to the Irish and Scotch, a word meaning singer.

Italy was represented by a Neapolitan barcarolle and the well-known 'Funiculi Funicula,' the singer using the Italian and translating for the benefit of his audience.

Italy was named by the lecturer as the modern nation that had advanced the most among the more modern nations, producing numberless folk songs.

America came last with Foster's 'Swanee River' and a pretty darkey lullaby, 'Doan You Cry, Ma Honey.' Father McLaughlin is not in favor of ragtime, calling it respectable music.

Mr. Alopa accompanied by Father Valentin, sang 'Alone Oe' for the benefit of the lecturer, and a rising vote of thanks was then tendered to Father McLaughlin for his entertaining lecture.

The priest returns on the next steamer to the Coast, where he will lecture at Stanford and at the Berkeley Deaf and Dumb Institute. Only one thing was disappointing in Hawaii to the priest-musician—he found it too Americanized, even a trip to Hawaii not bringing out the phases of inner native life and music that he had hoped to find.

### A new type of shortened telescope

has been tried by M. E. Schaer at the Observatory of Geneva. To facilitate the use of long focus objectives, the light from the object glass is reflected backward and forward from two silvered plane mirrors, so that the distance between eyepiece and objective is only about one-third the focal length. The instrument seems to have proven very satisfactory.



## "OILY" BILL ON THE RACK

The Home Rulers claim that they have effected a fusion with the rabid anti-Dole wing of the Republican party, for the purpose of securing the removal of Governor Dole, the appointment of a successor mutually acceptable to them, and a subsequent equitable division of the offices.

They propose to send a delegation to wait on President McKinley at San Francisco and make representations to him which they believe will accomplish their objects. Beckley and Wilcox and possibly Kalaokalani are stated to be the men who will undertake this branch of the work, going forward for the purpose of the Mariposa. They expect that Sam Parker will accompany them and give them his assistance. They will take with them a copy of the Beckley resolution passed by the Home Rule members of the House, which asks for Dole's removal for having refused to extend the session; also copies of all the bills which were pocket-vetted by the Governor. The ones which they think will be most damaging to the Governor are the County bill and the Liliuokalani Pension bill for \$250,000, both of which he allowed to die.

They expect to meet H. M. Sewall, Republican national committeeman, in San Francisco, and that he also will render them active assistance in their project. They will be satisfied with the appointment of either Parker or Sewall as Dole's successor. Judge Humphreys has a "hope," but the Home Rulers think he is a little too rapid in his desires, as he is but a recent accession.

Their present intention is to slash the Appropriation bill in such parts as may be most disagreeable to the Governor, in revenge for his refusal to extend the regular session, thereby preventing them from passing the measures that they had promised their constituents, they having new practically nothing accomplished to show for their two months' work and upwards of \$50,000 expenditure.

They are much incensed at Senator White, who they claim sold out to the Republicans in confirming any of the Governor's nominations after having agreed that none but native Hawaiians should be approved. They also charge that "Oily Bill" sold them out to the whisky ring and was responsible for the free joint that was conducted in a room adjoining the Senate chamber where "liquid comfort" was dispensed with a lavish hand to the weary legislators. Garibaldi Wilcox and White are still at outs over the tacking on of the name "Republican" to the Home Rule party. Wilcox argues that names amount to nothing—that they will not be Republicans in Hawaii, but in Washington only, and as he is the only member of the party there, it need not bother the other members who remain in Hawaii. White declines to give adhesion to this view. He has no more use for the Republicans' name than their principles.

Humphreys is urging that the Home Rulers ignore the Governor's limitation of the call for a special session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill alone, and that they take up general legislation again. They have not yet definitely decided to do this, but they are much encouraged over their success in having turned down three members of the Cabinet, and claim that but for treachery of certain of their Senators they would have ousted all of Dole's appointees and eventually secured the appointment of their own men, by holding up the Loan and Appropriation bills until the Governor was starved into submission.

They claim that the appointment of Boyd and Wright is a Home Rule victory, these names among others, having been named by them in caucus as desired by them, and they think that in return for their support there will be some vacancies created and filled by their men.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 24. No. 8388—F. P. Lopez and wife to M. G. Simoes; piece of land, Kapaemahu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 8341—L. A. Thunston et al. to Jno. Hiram; portion of R. P. 2833, lot 1075 (1/3 of an acre), Kahawili, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 8342—T. Q. Yee to Chun Jun et al.; portion of R. P. 2240 (1/4 acre), Kakaia, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$216.

No. 8343—J. I. Antonio to Young Yan et al.; portion of Grant and Kula, 3 and 68, ap. 1 (2,415 square feet), Kekua, like street, Kikihale, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,200.

No. 8344—R. Shaw to C. Brewer & Co.; one-sixth interest in undivided one-half interest of R. P. 4551, lot 750, Waihee, Maui. Consideration \$500.

No. 8350—J. K. Lota and wife to H. Birkmyre; R. P. 4032, lot 9187, R. P. 7005, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$150.

No. 8353—Tra. Oahu College to H. Holmes; lots 9 and 10 (40,000 block), College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,400.

No. 8361—M. L. Burke et al. to A. M. Anin; piece of land (lot A, 44-1,000 acres), Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

List of deeds filed for record May 1, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.  
B. Madelrous et al.—J. D. Paris. D  
et al. D  
Nawelu—R. P. Akau. D

1901:

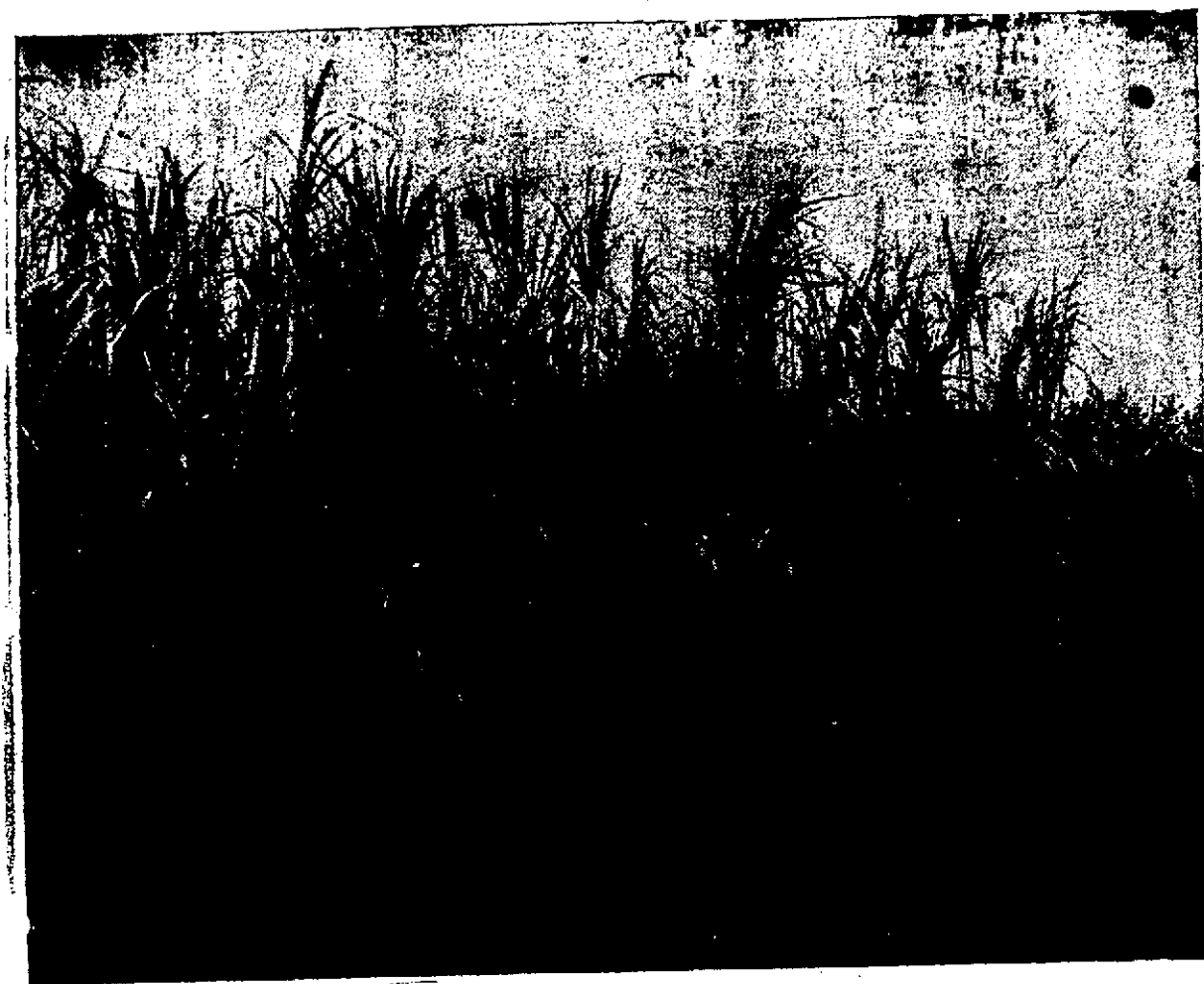
List of deeds filed for record May 2, 1901:

General agents, H. T. Second Party. Class.  
P. Mubendorf, tr. et al.—W. M. D  
Campbell. D  
C. W. Dickey and wife—L. A. D  
Dickey. D  
L. A. Dickey—F. G. Dickey. D  
Tra. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan, tr. D  
Tra. Oahu College—E. M. McClellan D  
Tra. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan D  
Tra. Oahu College—M. Pond, tr. D  
J. Radin et al.—Miss Emma Taylor. D  
H. C. Meyer—W. Kallikos. D  
Kim Lum Kee et al.—Ting Hing. D  
Peter McKinnon—Olas Sugar Co. D

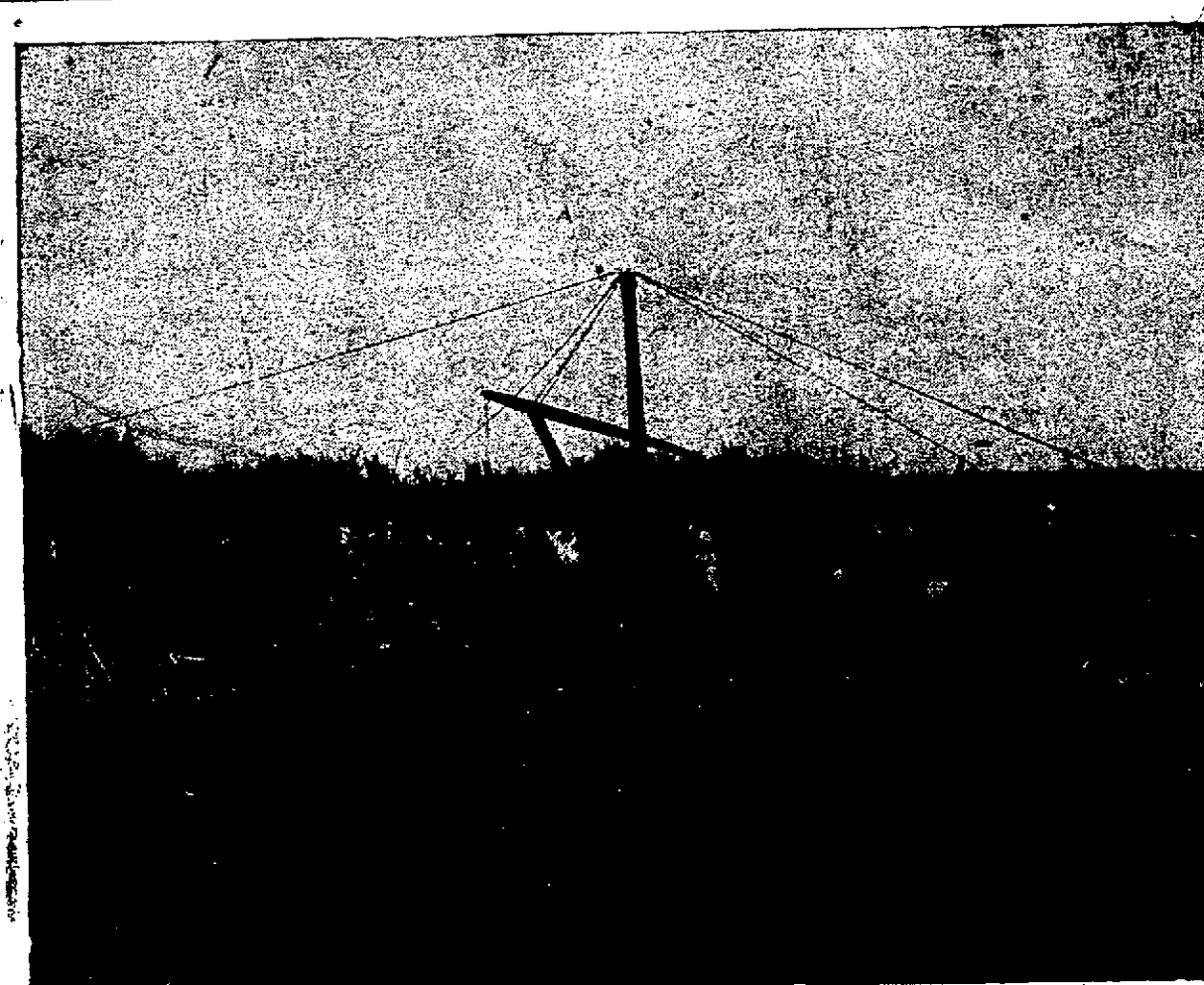
### Hilo's Daughter Dead.

After an illness of a little over two years, Miss Hannah Hilo, daughter of Rev. J. K. Hilo, a member of the House of Representatives, passed away yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. She was 21 years of age and her home was on the island of Maui. The remains will be embalmed and will be taken to Maui for interment.

## CALEDONIA CANE FLOURISHES ON HILO SUGAR PLANTATION



HILO SUGAR CO.'S PLANTATION YIELDING 61-3 TONS SUGAR PER ACRE.



METHOD OF WEIGHING CANE IN FIELDS AND SHOWING ITS COMPARATIVE HEIGHT.

W. G. Irwin, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Hilo Sugar Company's property, Hawaii, states that the Caledonia variety of the cane now being grown there has reached a wonderful height, and numerous photographs taken in the fields bear out the statement that six and one-third tons of sugar per acre is an easy task. The extraordinary height of the yellow Caledonia cane on the plantation is shown by comparative height with the field laborers and others in the above illustrations.

The Caledonia cane was developed or discovered at Hutchinson plantation on Hawaii by Mr. Hewitt, the manager. He imagined it to be some of the varieties of cane which were imported by Mr. Irwin from Queensland some fifteen or twenty years ago and planted at Hilo. Many of the specimens did not amount to anything at all, but Mr. Hewitt discovered that the Caledonian cane outstripped all other varieties which he had growing, so he proceeded to develop it, with the result that a great portion of the Hutchinson plantation is now planted with it.

Recently, Lahaina cane which has always been favored and grown with so much success on all the plantations, has been gradually deteriorating in the Hilo district, so much so, that it has been necessary to introduce a new variety of cane.

A quantity of seed cane of the Caledonian variety was procured from Kau

and produced such satisfactory results that Mr. Scott, the manager, has something like 1,000 acres of it growing on the Hilo plantation. When Mr. Irwin visited Hilo a few weeks ago he was so struck with the development of this variety of cane that he requested photographs and full particulars of its history and growth.

"It is of interest to all plantations to get a variety of cane which is proving so successful," says Mr. Irwin. "It might be said that the Caledonian variety, like all other kinds of cane, is not entirely successful under all conditions of soil or climate, though in the majority of cases it has proven better than anything now known, and is even superior to the well known Rose Bamboo in the Hilo district."

### Kohala-Hilo Road.

The return of H. B. Gehr to Hawaii will be accepted as a good omen by every resident of this island. Directly the opinion that the railway scheme had fallen through was given currency business in Hilo fell off, and the confidence which some strangers had in the future of the place diminished. From all accounts Mr. Gehr has had an uphill job promoting the road, but if his efforts are rewarded in the same proportion as have been Mr. Dillingham's, he may rest easy and can afford to rest on his laurels. The completion to Kawaihewa and to the point where it connects with the Kona railway means a good future for this island in general, and Hilo in particular.—Hawaii Herald.

### A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Fawcett, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store, so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd."

Charles R. Eastman, instructor of the Agassiz Museum at Harvard College, is on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law.

## HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT

Among the Mariposa's passengers from the Mainland, arriving Friday night, was Mr. Clifford Kimball, a prominent business man of Boston, and formerly associated with the Fayette Shaw Leather Company, of that city, the immense concern which has been fighting the leather trust for so long, and which recently yielded and sold out to the leather trust.

Mr. Kimball intends locating in Honolulu, though he denies the rumor that he has come to the islands for the purpose of learning the art of establishing a boot and shoe factory to compete with the company organized some months ago by Mr. Hill, in which company local capitalists are interested.

On Saturday morning Mr. Kimball was interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser in regard to the commercial situation in the eastern States and the attitude of eastern capital in regard to Hawaiian investments.

"First and primarily," said he, "the eastern States are overcrowded; the great financial and educational centers are in New England, and it has been so for so long that there is very little opportunity for the establishment of business, and all the professions are overcrowded by the output of the colleges. There is a vast amount of capital in the eastern States seeking fair investment, and it cannot be said that there is any dearth of capital anywhere in the east; capital is cheap there; capitalists are seeking opportunity in investment all the time, but they seem to have a natural distrust of investing outside the old limits—the money having been made by their fathers right there in New England. However, outside opportunities are being taken more notice of recently, as witnessed by the vast amount of eastern capital that has gone into western oil fields, and a great deal of this, I say, will never go back again, just as the millions of capital that went to the Klondike, there to be frozen. I think that there are very few in the east who at all appreciate the opportunities of investment here in the islands, nor do there many who know anything about the Philippines. By natural situation Porto Rico and Cuba are more closely in touch with the eastern States, and the capitalists look to those islands for investment by reason of their proximity; the sugar industry of Hawaii, which seems a vast item in the west, is regarded as very insignificant in the east, and I doubt not that there are many in commercial circles there who do not even know that sugar cane grows in the Hawaiian Islands. I think that as soon as the opportunities for investment in Hawaii come before the notice of eastern capitalists, they will certainly be taken advantage of; this must be soon, as also with the Philippine opportunities, because the scarcity of opportunity for investment in the east will force capitalists to widen their investigations.

"Heretofore, the capitalists who have sought investment in localities far removed from the great centers, have been of the venturesome type, and their investment has been spasmodic and uncertain—I might say, not of the higher class. I think great opportunities, however, are opening, and eastern capital is not only willing, but anxious, to take advantage. Particularly is this so with the smaller capitalists, outside the great combines. The east is so old in commercial industries that there is nothing left undone that can be done in the way of business pursuits, and it is so crowded that there is no room for further competition. Thus it is that the smaller capitalists must seek investment elsewhere, or simply be swallowed up by the great associations, accepting indifferent returns. By the smaller capitalists I mean those whose capital is rendered insignificant in comparison with that of great combines and multi-millionaires.

"The present marked tendency towards the formations of trusts, and trusts within trusts, is making the matter more pronounced every day, and the vast control exercised over all industries by the combines, leaves no room for the small capitalist except to seek new fields.

"So far as I am able to judge, I think that Hawaii has great opportunities for such capitalists, although I already perceive that the field is well covered in many lines of business, and one must rather associate with than oppose the established industries here. I think there is a great chance for advancement in Honolulu, commercially speaking. Everything is—primary here, and there is great opportunity for progress in business lines. Perhaps this seems more so to me, coming, as I do, from the great centers of finance and commerce. In contrast, Honolulu's business world appears primary, and as I said, there is a great chance for advancement."

"In regard to the proposed boot and shoe factory to be established in Honolulu, I do not think it can succeed. It is too far from the base of supplies. The raw material would have to be transported, and all machinery would have to be brought, also, from the east. I think that a factory in Honolulu would find it very hard to compete with Boston manufacturers in the boot and shoe business."

When asked his opinion as to the present labor situation, and the widespread frequency of strikes, Mr. Kimball said that the labor situation was much as it ever was, and ever will be. "It must always be a strife between labor and capital," said he, "and if at times the strife is more pronounced, it is because the labor is more numerous. The labor situation seems not to be very effective. Though in some instances labor unions accomplish their object, in the greater portion, they are powerless because they will not hold together. I think the tendency, as a whole, however, is towards harmonious relations between labor and capital. They are dependent upon each other, and it is to the best interests of both that there should be harmony."

Referring again to the Hawaiian commercial situation, Mr. Kimball said in conclusion that the advent of the Pacific cable would entirely change the situation. "In that," said he, "is the greatest hope of the islands. Without cable Hawaii must be always isolated and cut off from all connection with the great financial centers. With a cable, the islands, with all their great resources, would be brought in touch with the commercial world, and her future would be assured."

The fire claims commission lately named by Governor Dole, will establish offices in the second story of the Castle & Cooke building, corner King and Bethel streets. A meeting will be held at 10 o'clock next Monday on the premises of Judge Kapaemahu from Maui. The list of applicants for the positions of clerk, stenographer, bailiff and other minor jobs, is a large one, and will be acted on at Monday's meeting.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that dark and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown." I would trade my golden one for it. That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out. When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (of working days) the sum of—  
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

## How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kakaia Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,  
Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about—

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston.

—OR—

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

### The Plumbers' Strike.

The journeymen plumbers walked out of the shops of the master plumbers yesterday, according to the ultimatum posted by them ten days ago.

Their demand for \$8 a day has not been met by the master plumbers. The latter refused to accede to the request on the ground that the journeymen have not shown sufficient cause for an increase from \$5, the present rate. President Slattery of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, states that in proportion to the cost of living the plumbers of Honolulu are worse paid than those on the coast, and he therefore expects that the community will gladly enter into the arrangement to have them paid at the rate of \$8 a day.

### NEGRO EDUCATION.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to the World from Savannah, Ga., says: Governor Allen D. Candler, in commenting on the course of philanthropists headed by Robert C. Ogden, that recently made an "educational tour" through the South, says in part: "I don't think much of this tour. The negro colleges of the South don't need the aid of these Northern people very much."

"We can attend to the education of the negro in the South without the aid of Northerners, and give them the education they most need, too. I do not believe in the higher education of the negro. He should be taught the trades, but when he is taught the arts he gets educated out of his caste and is unhappy to putting negroes in factories and offices. When you do that you will cause dissatisfaction between the two races, and such things might lead to a race war. The field of agriculture is the proper one for the negro."

There is open rebellion in Algeria. Bousaïto is to build a monument to the poet Dan O'Connell, formerly editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.











# THE KAISER AT BONN

LONDON, April 27.—All accounts agree that Emperor William thoroughly enjoyed himself at Bonn, and among the students of his old corps, he became a student again. The Emperor wore the white cap, and across his breast, the black and white ribbon of the Borussia corps. His Majesty himself took command at the symposium, issued orders in a firm tone and led off the so-called salamanders, the thunderous rattling of beer mugs on the table when the leading toast was proposed. He also joined heartily, with a loud voice, in singing students' songs, bringing down the flat of his rapier, in the orthodox fashion, with a crash on the table at the end of each verse. The proceedings reached a climax when His Majesty called for that grandest of German student songs, "Landesvater" ("Father of His Country.") At one of the verses, in which students swear to live or die for King and country, each man crosses his rapier with that of the man opposite him, and caps are taken off and spilt on the rapier points, the youthful Crown Prince crossed rapiers with the aged General von Loeb, himself an old Boursier.

At another part of the proceedings, in which the Emperor with great pleasure was calling up the former corps students, some of them aged men, so that their health might be drunk in the order of the years they studied, the Emperor called for a salamander for a blind old lawyer, Herr Lauff, father of the dramatist, Josef Lauff, who, annually, under his Majesty's directions, produces a new historical drama, at Wiesbaden, illustrating the achievements of the House of Hohenzollern. Later, joined by the students, he called out "our youngest fox," the slang nickname of the youngest student. The Emperor laughed heartily, and, clapping the Crown Prince on the shoulder, said: "Hoerst du rascher meint dir?" ("Do you understand that he means you?") There was another humorous incident when one of the veterans in replying to the toast to the men of his year, drank to the canal bill and expressed the hope that the old fellows of Berlin might at last realize that the canal must be built. The Emperor lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long.

An interesting story is told of a surprise night visit paid by Emperor William to the training ship Charlotte, while at Kiel. The ship was anchored in midstream when the guard espied the Emperor's pinnace approaching, and a moment later, the Emperor was on deck, much to the surprise of the hastily-awakened captain. His Majesty then began a rigorous inspection of the ship. In the dormitory he was astonished to find the cadets asleep under the glare of electric lights. "I scarcely believe they are asleep under such a light," "They are tired after their day's work," replied the captain. "They would sleep anywhere." The Emperor was still skeptical, shook a sleeping cadet soundly and awoke him. "So," said His Majesty, "you sleep as well here as at home?" The cadet, recognizing his questioner, promptly replied: "Better, Your Majesty."

The Emperor was much gratified at the answer, and returned to his own ship, delighted with his experiment.

## USED A BIG D.

NEW YORK, April 26.—When Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's church said at the dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association Thursday night that it was "rot" to lay the blame for the war in China on the missionaries, he meant all he said, for he repeated the assertion today at his residence.

"I do not recall that I excused myself as a clergyman for saying it. I probably did not. I probably would not have said 'damned' if I had paused in advance to apologize for what I was going to say," he said.

"I also said that clergymen were too highly specialized nowadays—so highly that a glass of wine or cigar is denied them. I still hold to that view. I could not be expected to change it over night because it got into print."

There was a distinct odor of tobacco in the study when Dr. Rainsford said this. It might be that Dr. Rainsford had just finished a cigar.

## Missionary-phobia.

The New York Sun recently devoted a column or two to showing that the mortality of the Sandwich Islands was in consequence of the missionaries teaching them to wear shirts, which were destructive to health. The present writer can personally testify that up to 1840, twenty years after the arrival of the missionaries, very few of the natives ever wore shirts, except at church. Moreover, the decrease of population was more rapid during the forty years before the missionaries came, than it was in the forty succeeding years. In 1780, estimated population, 400,000; 1820, estimated population, 140,000; 1834, first census, 103,573; 1850, census, 69,800.

Our men-servants, when about the house, always wore a shirt, but no pants. They were usually healthy, being under the missionaries' sanitary regimen. The only material modification in female attire, was in clothing to cover the bosom, which had always been left exposed. A leading cause of depopulation was the introduction of syphilis by the white discoverers, syphilization preceding civilization.—The Friend

## BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, 21, F.

# NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Herbert Spencer is very feeble. Ex-Congressman Marvin is dead. Kitchener reports more Boer losses. Marysville, Cal., has had a \$20,000 fire. No mail from China was lost on the Rio.

The Philadelphia grave diggers have struck. Delancey breakfasted with the Czar on April 25.

Oil trusts are planning to control the Texas fields.

A salmon canning trust is to be formed in Chicago.

Porto Rican laborers have declined to go to Ecuador.

An alleged German spy has been arrested in Paris.

Severe earthquakes have been doing damage in Italy.

The Ohio river flood maintains an even stage at 52.7 feet.

A \$5,000,000 sugar beet plant is to be built in Colorado.

A storm wrecked the barracks at Polic, P. I., on April 25.

J. B. Hudson, a Montana mining man, has committed suicide.

David C. Thompson is to edit the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Gracie Trip, aged 19, of Angel's Camp, Cal., committed suicide last week.

A new comet having three tails has been discovered from Cape Town.

The French mining strikers have won the victory after a prolonged strike.

The Building Trades Council of Chicago has practically decided to disband.

On one vote lately the Ministerial majority in Parliament was reduced to 32.

British mine-owners and shippers have entered a protest against the coal duty.

A little girl of San Diego recently died in great agony from the bite of a rattlesnake.

An Argentine army surgeon claims to have discovered a serum cure for tuberculosis.

Burglars wrecked the bank vault at Pioneer, Ohio, with dynamite and secured \$10,000.

The Scandinavian-American Bank of Whatcom, Wash., has been looted by its president.

Official reports show a decrease in the amount of internal revenue for the United States.

Kaiser William visited Cronberg to greet his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

The Russian Government has forbidden the exhibition of Count Tolstoy's picture in Moscow.

Results of the conference of the Cubans with the President are said to be satisfactory.

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is to marry Miss Holman of Indianapolis.

A maddened elephant recently created a panic in a Peru circus, and finally killed his keeper.

Jim McPeck, a famous Wyoming cattle rustler, was killed by a stock detective at Miles City.

A \$2,500,000 hotel is to be erected on Fifth avenue between two restaurants in New York City.

The will of D'Oyly Carte, the well-known London theatrical manager, was sworn in as \$200,000.

Austria and Mexico have resumed diplomatic relations for the first time since the death of Maximilian.

King Charles of Roumania was attacked recently and narrowly escaped murder at the hands of a ruffian.

All the properties of Bear Gulch Mining Company have been consolidated, calling for an investment of \$2,000,000.

Big sales of Union Pacific stock are being made since the circulation of rumors in regard to the pending deal.

Edward J. Saxton, an insurance man, in a fit of despondency, attempted suicide at Cripple Creek recently.

John W. Garrett of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the President secretary of legation at The Hague.

Brooklyn will not receive Professor Herron, as formerly planned. A storm of protests caused the change.

Improved conditions in Porto Rico, and the approach of the harvest, it is said, has stopped Porto Rican emigration.

Arthur B. Markham, M.P., who denounced the African companies, has prepared to repeat his charges publicly.

Robbers at Norwich, Kas., blew open the safe of the Badger Lumber Company and secured a small amount of money.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., has been fined for assaulting a lawyer's clerk who served him with a bankruptcy notice.

The Chinese regulars, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another point within the international boundary.

Germany has refused to decrease her demands in China, and Great Britain is trying to induce the Powers to cut their claims.

Sergeant Meston has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and two years' imprisonment for conspiracy with a Manila.

The Irish members of Parliament have attempted to reduce the tea duty and to have Ireland exempted from the tobacco tax.

A coaching accident in Philadelphia caused the death of Jos. E. Widener, son of a wealthy resident, and severe injuries to a wealthy resident.

Senator Beveridge delivered an address—"The American Situation"—at the banquet of the Grant Club of Iowa, at Des Moines April 22.

The President is announced to deliver a speech in Convention Hall during his stay in Kansas City on his return trip from the Pacific Coast.

Miss Pertie Knight, the actress who is suing the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, alleges that he twice promised to marry her.

Masked burglars entered the American Express Company's office in Paris, surprised and gagged the watchman, and escaped with \$5,000 francs.

By June 1, James J. Hill will have control of the Colorado & Southern, Fort Worth & Denver City and probably the Colorado Midland Railroads.

In New York a victim of apoplexy was taken to the police station as a drunk and died from the shock. She was the wife of a wealthy merchant.

Mrs. Charles E. Rogers, daughter of the late Millionaire P. F. Mast, and a sister of the wife of Minister to Venezuela, F. B. Loomis, died at Tucson, Ariz.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of General Grant was celebrated at Galena, Ill., his old home, on April 22. Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus made the oration of the day.

Count Waldersee has been announced as a failure in Hongkong; his methods are said to have made the situation in North China worse. He is presumed a good soldier, but a poor administrator.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking and discussing the question of indemnity, says: "The American proposal to reduce the indemnities to \$20,000,000 finds no acceptance except with the British."

The Beaumont, Tex., Oil Exchange has posted the statement that the Standard Oil Company has purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and 30,000 acres of land surrounding the port.

The Chilean Minister to Brazil had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in which the Pacific question was discussed. The former declared that his country was not opposed to the solidarity of American nations, but was anxious that peace should exist.

Austria is to construct four canals. Millions heard of New York is dead. The condition of the Shah is reported to be worse.

The Russian situation is reported as growing worse.

General Ludlow is in the grip of tuberculosis at Manila.

There have been disastrous prairie fires in Nebraska.

Senator Voorhees' son is in prison in New York for robbery.

The Pittsburgh labor unions are planning to consolidate to fight the trust.

The son of Lieut. Col. Wilder has been arrested in New York for swindling.

Colonel A. E. Buck, Minister to Japan, is ill with the grip in Washington, but is reported in no serious danger.

The two Gypsy girls arrested in connection with the disappearance of Willie McCormick, the New York boy, have been released.

The French Government speaks highly of the hospitality shown the French training ship, Bougainville, while in American harbors.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that postal money orders are payable only by postmasters upon whom they are drawn.

Twenty men were arrested in a pool room raid in Chicago April 27. The rooms were located over the saloon of two well known local politicians.

Nothing has been heard of Willis McCormick, the missing young New Yorker who has strangely disappeared.

A writ to compel a Chicago street railway company to lower its tunnel beneath the river at a busy street, has been refused by the Circuit Court.

The American Bridge Company has signed the seals submitted by the structural workers of the different cities with the exception of Milwaukee.

The evidence in the Cudaby case is slowly tightening about Callahan, one of the suspects, and damaging testimony has been given against him.

Striking sailors in Lima, Peru, waved red flags and shouted "Death!" Persons were attacked, but were repulsed. Rioters will be severely punished.

Governor Odell has signed the bill which authorizes New York City to accept the \$300,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a free library system.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued notice that the Siberian land lines are interrupted and messages for Japan via northern route are sent at sender's risk.

The New York Stock Exchange operations show unusually heavy transactions in common and preferred stocks stimulated by the higher range of London prices.

Colonel Merritt Barber and Major F. Long have been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers by the President on account of long and faithful services in the Philippine campaign.

In the contest for the office of G. W. Parker, Republican candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, fled against Mayor Wells, seven separate grounds for action are alleged, involving illegal voting.

Judge Sneed of the Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tenn., held that the by-law passed by the American Legion of Honor, Supreme Council, last August, invalidating all policies of over \$2,000 was void.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the destruction of the Government transport, Sultana on the Mississippi river, in which 1,100 lives were lost, was celebrated in Knoxville, April 27th. About 100 survivors were present.

Count Cornulier, a Parisian, after a two days' trial for the murder of his wife by shooting her three times, as she was leaving the house of M. Leroux, an anti-marital adviser, was acquitted on April 27th, amidst the applause of the spectators.

A majority of the foreign ambassadors called upon Secretary Hay April 27 to bid him farewell before he left on the President's trip. Most of them, including Lord Pauncefoot, ambassador of Great Britain, will visit Europe during the Secretary's absence.

A startling feature of the series of forgeries alleged to have been committed by ex-Mayor Hanley Jones of Little Falls, N. Y., who is a fugitive, was disclosed when his safe was opened. Forgotten bank certificates were found, and it is believed he stole about \$5,000.

The wrecked schooner Emma C. Knowles passed in the Delaware Breakwater on April 27 in tow. She was sighted off Atlantic City lying on her beam ends. There was apparently no one aboard then. It is believed that the crew of nine men have been picked up and that the men will be landed at some foreign port.

## LIBERIA WANTS PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Liberia's desire for the establishment by the United States of coaling stations on her coast will be met, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald. Liberia believed that all danger of attempts on the part of France and other Governments to seize territory from her would cease if such action were taken. Examination of the Liberian coast made by the Montgomery some time ago and other information received by the Navy Department show that there is no suitable site for a station, and the project has been abandoned.

## New Filipino Dictator.

MANILA, April 25.—It is reported that the rebel General Calles ordered eight American soldiers to be shot April 21st, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sancho, one of his staff officers, and Senor de la Rosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the insurgent fund. Sancho escaped. The others were tortured and then butchered. Calles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon, proclaims himself dictator and successor of Aguinaldo, and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

## Foot and Mouth Cure.

NEW YORK, April 25.—According to a Herald dispatch from Vienna two Austrian scientists, Professor Loewler and Dr. Ullrich, announce that they have discovered a serum which will protect animals against the foot and mouth disease. The serum affords animals inoculated with it immunity for from four to eight weeks against attacks by the disease. As soon as Drs. Loewler and Ullrich receive the authorization of the Government, the new remedy will be placed at the disposal of the public.

## Plague Causes Riot.

LAHORE, Punjab, April 27.—A serious riot has occurred near Ballooke, due to plague inspection of women. The mob overpowered the police, and it became necessary to summon a force of cavalry from Ballooke. The soldiers restored order with difficulty.

# UNCLE SAM MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

LONDON, April 27.—The Saturday Review says that the expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contrast with the United States than with Great Britain. "Because the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition of the American continent."

The Review devotes a page to the description of the resources of South America, and Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile, the improbability of Germany pursuing her designs in South America without conflict with the United States. The article concludes with the statement that it would not be good policy for Great Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims, and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests, but it would rightly oppose every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

LONDON, April 26.—William T. Stead says: "The Boers are calculating upon England's becoming embroiled with Russia or some other complication. We are on the verge of a storm across the Atlantic that will shatter our peaceful calculations. When the United States Congress meets, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be torn into shreds. We shall have to choose between fighting or eating humble pie."

# BATTLE-SHIP MAINE MAY BE FLOATED

CHICAGO, April 26.—"We expect to have the battleship Maine afloat and ready for business again some time next fall. She was not so badly damaged when she was sunk as is generally supposed and repairs can be easily accomplished." Thus spoke Newton F. Chamberlain, who is engaged to raise the wreck of the battleship in Havana harbor, and who has just returned from Cuba on a short business trip.

"We find," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "that the Maine has not sunk one inch deeper since I made an examination of her two years ago. She lies perfectly level and it is just thirty-seven feet and six inches to solid bottom at both bow and stern. In order to float the vessel we shall first build a dam all around it and pump out the water. When the water has all been removed, the hole in her bow will be repaired. Then when the water is turned in again she will rise to the surface and will be towed into the Havana docks for complete overhauling.

"The machinery in the Maine does not seem to have been damaged at all. When the ship sunk she had on board about \$500,000 worth of ammunition and I do not apprehend that it will be at all damaged. It will take the best part of this summer to complete the dam, but within two months after it is finished I expect to have the wreck afloat."

## PRAYER FOR THE KING

Our greatly esteemed friend, the editor of the Anglican Church Chronicle, appears to have in view the March issue of The Friend, in some articles upon the unreasonableness of objecting to prayers in Hawaiian churches for the King of England. We hasten to assure our good neighbor that we might approve of such prayers, if suitably worded. Our objection was solely to the kind of prayer promulgated, which contained expressions repugnant to the democratic minds of Americans. It was for this reason that we reprinted the prayer in full.

Such expressions are the three following: "That his people may never be wanting in honor of his person, and dutiful submission to his authority." "Do thou weaken the hands, blast the designs, and defeat the enterprises of all his enemies, that no secret conspiracies, nor open violence, may disquiet his reign," that "supported by Thy powers may be triumph over all opposition."

The first of the above three petitions savors too much for the American mind, of subservency to royal station and authority. The second is repugnant to the principle that it is often a duty of citizens to use violence in resisting the tyrannies of kings, as did Cromwell and Hampden. The third petition assumes that the king will always be in the right. As Americans, we cannot pray that King Edward may triumph over us, if we should happen to be in opposition to him. We respectfully recommend that the prayer be materially changed, and made suitable for the American citizens of Hawaii to offer in behalf of our honored neighbor, the King of England. What is manifestly needed here is a bishop of healthy American instincts to preside over an American church.

## PAWNBROKERS TO ARRIVE.

Although a law licensing pawnbroking has been in effect in Honolulu since 1885, no licenses have ever been issued to "accommodate the people at a slight rate of interest." Several individuals bearing all the earmarks of "Uncles," have, however, opened stores on the upper part of Fort street, that need little besides the three brass balls to make them the real article.

The second-hand map is largely in evidence, and the well known trade mark may be seen outside the door of some Hebrew dealer in hand-me-downs, chairs, watches and musical instruments. As the law runs, a per cent per month is all that Mr. Jacob, of Honolulu, can charge on loans of \$20 or under, up to \$100 the rate is halved, and above that amount only 1 per cent is allowed, not so extravagant a charge for a "just till pay day loan."

## A HORRIBLE DEATH

Papay Belaski, a young Porto Rican, attending school in Wailuku, Maui, while stealing a ride on the plantation train, was thrown from the car, and met with a terrible accident, resulting in instant death. On reaching the nearest point to home Papay and his brother Juan jumped from the rapidly moving train. Juan landed safely, but Papay apparently stumbled on the embankment and fell back under the wheels.

The body was found on the return trip of the train from Wailuku, with the skull cracked almost in two. Juan, the brother, is supposed to be hiding from terror caused by his brother's death. The mother, who has lately come out of the hospital, is prostrated.

# THE JOY OF THE

house is the baby. No matter how many have come before, the latest arrival brings joy to all.

When the little one takes his first glimpse of the world, he is in, it is a minute of keenest joy.

Father is proud, mother is fond, brother is eager, sisters are tender, nurse is devoted; the whole human world is kind.

There is another, an under, world with enemies in it.

When baby gets into its shadow, be quick with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—he is sure to get into its shadow; let him get no further than into the edge of it. Health is the baby's life.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

# The Elgin WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

# H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

# Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

# We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

# The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.  
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
Judd Building, Fort Street.

A roguish gallery of card sharpers is to be provided by the New York police for the Atlantic steamers.

# Kodak Talk

We do developing, printing and mounting.  
We make a specialty of it.  
We turn out excellent prints.  
We develop carefully.

# Instructions

IN HANDLING YOUR KODAK.  
We sell Eastman's Kodaks; not second-hand, but bright and new, and carry a full line of Films, all sizes; Plates, Photo Paste, etc., etc. Also, a full line of the purest chemicals at the lowest figure. In fact, we carry

# Everything

appertaining to Amateur and Professional Photography. Give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

# HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET,  
Between Hotel and King Sts.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
Cures Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure.  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Bad Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Rheum.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

# THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

# CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are stamped on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

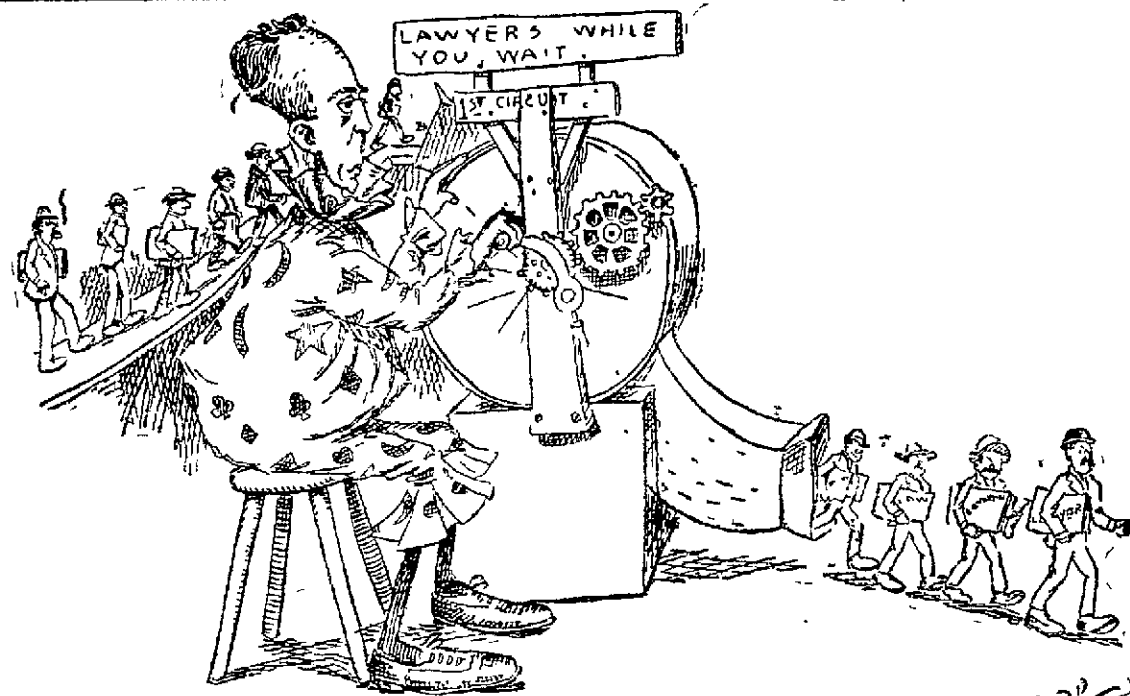
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The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF LAST WEEK.



## SENSATION IN COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

The acquittal of Captain Sodergren by the Federal jury Thursday night did not please United States District Attorney Baird, and there was a dramatic scene in Judge Estee's court room yesterday morning when the case of the United States against Walsh, the third one of the assault and battery cases against officers of the bark Hesper, came up before the court.

When the case was called Baird moved the court for a continuance of two weeks, so that the present jury might be discharged and a new one empaneled for the trial of the case against Walsh.

There was a nervous feeling in the atmosphere and jurymen, attorneys, spectators and judge were all on the qui vive. There was suppressed excitement in the voice of Attorney Baird as he made the motion and there was evidently a sensation pending.

Attorney Kinney, for the defendant, jumped to his feet and began to object to the motion, but was stopped by the court, who promptly denied the motion.

Attorney Baird then arose excitedly and began to address Judge Estee. He openly charged the jury with making a mockery of justice in acquitting Captain Sodergren against whom he said, there could not have been a clearer case he deemed it hopeless to secure a conviction of the defendant in the case against Walsh if the same jury were to serve, and therefore he moved that a nolle prosequi be entered in that case.

Kinney leaped to his feet and began to again protest, but he was a second time cut short. The court will not hear you," said Judge Estee, "the prisoner is discharged, and his bondsmen released. Members of the jury, you are excused for the term."

This summarily ended the matter, and in silence the amazed jurymen dumfounded spectators perplexed attorneys and interested spectators walked out of the court room.

Attorney Baird's speech was decidedly sensational. For ten minutes he talked rapidly and excitedly. He said that Captain Sodergren had been shown by the evidence to be as guilty as a man could possibly be, and there was no defense that rebutted a single charge. He said that the verdict had not been in accordance with the evidence, and that it was an outrage and a travesty of justice. There was no use in bringing Walsh up for trial before a jury that would acquit a man on the evidence in the Sodergren case, because it would acquit in the Walsh case. Therefore he moved that a nolle prosequi be entered. He declared that it was a waste of time, and of money of the United States to continue to try cases with such a jury, and as there seemed no chance of getting justice, he considered that he would be derelict in his duty to the United States if he went on with the other cases. Baird also said something which was interpreted as an effort to impeach the loyalty of the people of Hawaii to the general Government.

The speech was heard with indignation by the astonished jurymen. Judge Estee seemed quite willing to agree

with Baird, who, he said, had not said too much.

"The evidence shows," said the judge, "that the boy had been beaten inhumanly six times, eight or nine witnesses having sworn to that fact, and there was absolutely no evidence to the contrary. The case was so clear that a child could have decided it."

Without any hesitancy the judge, when asked his opinion as to Sodergren's guilt, replied, "Captain Sodergren is guilty, of course."

Realizing that his speech would probably be the subject of much comment, Attorney Baird gave orders to his stenographer that no copies were to be given out until he had seen and corrected them. By reason of this, his words cannot be given verbatim.

As Captain Sodergren is already under six months sentence on the same charge, from the verdict of the same jury in the case against Sodergren and Stuart, the jury probably deemed that another sentence would be too severe.

## BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Peking, dated yesterday. A band of Boxers, estimated at 1,000, is operating twenty miles south of Pao-tung-fu. It has raided three villages and threatens to massacre Christians in that vicinity.

In the Mancheng district another band is committing depredations, and has announced its intentions to attack the city of Mancheng, where there is a post of twenty German soldiers.

Competent observers believe that the worst class of Chinese are only waiting the withdrawal of the foreign troops to resume the campaign of extermination against native Christians. The Boxers are composed of the worst characters in the province. They prefer brigandage to honest labor, and they are re-enforced by people rendered desperate by being driven from their homes by the foreign troops, and in many cases being compelled to witness the killing of their kinsmen without interference.

## RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and France at the banquet given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, M. Siegfried said:

"I am hoping that when the proper time arrives the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty of reciprocity between the two countries, as I feel certain the French Senate will do. 'You excel all nations of the world in many things. You produce cheaper iron and steel products than can be produced in Europe. France consumes annually great quantities of commodities. Why should she not purchase her iron and steel and her coal as well from the United States instead of buying it in England as she does now?' It is a matter to be solved through the question of commercial relations. You have an immense shipping business. Is it large enough? Ought it not to be larger—larger in the world? I am in favor of certain reasonable bounties on shipping interests."

"I do not believe in free trade, in fact. I do not believe free trade between nations is possible nowadays, but, be-cause free trade and a high protective tariff there is a certain average, a balance for commercial reciprocity, that ought not to be neglected."

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## CHINESE SMUGGLED FROM CANADA

MONTREAL, April 27.—The United States Government and the Canadian Government are combining in an effort to stop the smuggling of and unlawful influx of Chinamen into Canada and the United States. Both countries have suffered within the last few years, and Canada has unintentionally helped to break the United States Exclusion law. A representative of the United States at Customs Department is in Ottawa at present, acting in conjunction with the Canadian officers. From what has been discovered the Canadian authorities are convinced that many more Chinamen than the law permits have come into Canada in bond for the last few years and have then mysteriously disappeared. It is to the interest of the transportation companies to see that the law is obeyed, and therefore, the authorities say, it is stated that evidence has been secured against several of these officials and that a general shake-up will soon follow. On an average 2,000 Chinamen have been imported into Canada for the last five years. Each year about 800 of these have gone through in bond to Jamaica and other places under the patronage system. About 500 a year were entitled to stay here on paying \$100 a head tax, and the remainder should have been deported to China, but only a small percentage were so deported.

## Cubans See the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The members of the Cuban Commission called upon the President today to bid him farewell. Senator Capote urged that some farewell be done at once toward reciprocal treaty relations for the benefit of the Cubans. The President replied that nothing could be done on economic lines until the political questions were settled, that it would be necessary for the Cubans to form a government before any negotiations could be entered into. He assured the delegation that as soon as the Cuban government was formed he would appoint a commission to consider economic relations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is a general impression among those who have been in close touch with the Cuban delegates that they will recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention when they return to Havana. Secretary Root has made it plain to them that the amendment is the United States' policy.

## GERMANS FIGHT CHINESE.

LONDON, April 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking says the headquarters staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the expedition, to the effect that on April 23d the Germans crossed into Shantung through the Kouk Nau and Chang Cheng Liu passes in pursuit of the retreating Chinese, whom they followed eighteen miles, fighting a sharp action. The French troops remained in occupation of the passes. The Germans returned April 25th, and the French handed over the passes to them and returned to their previous outposts. The Germans are said to have had four men killed and five officers and eighty men wounded.

## Turkish Army Desertion

BERLIN, April 27.—"Wholesale desertions are now occurring in the Turkish army," says Die Information, of this city, "owing to destitution and military negligence. Most of the deserters join bands of brigands who plunder the population in various districts with impunity."

## A JANITOR IS A GREAT ARTIST

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: Through a marine picture Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best-qualified art critics and artists.

As a painter Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the Art Institute. His picture, "The Open Sea," now hangs above a Turner water color; at its right is a portrait study by Zorn; at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton. In the same rooms are Israel, Corot, Dubouff, Whistler, Chase and Rossetti. After twenty years' devotion to an art in which he had no schooling but companionship with the sea, Charles Hallberg, the modest artist-janitor, has been recognized. He has had no teacher. He was not taught to draw anything, and his knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiment, groping disappointment and incessant toil. For seventy years of his early life Hallberg was a sailor. He knew the ocean in its every mood and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to paint them—feebly at first, but with growing power and fidelity.

Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, "The Open Sea," Director French of the Art Institute said:

"Alexander Harrison, Mr. Vanderpoel, Charles Francis Browne and other capable judges agree with me that it is a most remarkable work, considering the artist's opportunities. Its chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water he paints is fairly alive—wonderfully so. We do not say that the picture we have hung is great in every way, but considering the conditions it is most extraordinary."

## BRYAN FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is quoted by the Times as saying last night:

"William J. Bryan, in my opinion, will be a candidate for Governor of Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan still exerts a wide influence in the State, and if he receives the gubernatorial nomination he will be a very hard man to beat. If elected Governor he will hope to secure a Democratic Legislature, in which event he will seek an election to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Dietrich, whose term will expire in 1905. From the best information I can get, I really believe that Mr. Bryan will not look for the Presidential nomination in 1904."

## BRITISH FINANCES.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Commenting on the budget, the London correspondent of the Tribune says that one of the results of the agitation against the new order of taxation proposed by it is the conversion of downy Protectionists in the House of Commons, like Sir Howard Vincent, into advocates of the coal and sugar duties for revenue purposes. They were disappointed at the outset over the neglect of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to put import duties on foodstuffs and manufactured goods, but they are now applauding the sugar and coal duties as the natural method of approaching an entire revision of the customs system. They are determined, however, to raise a debate over the exemption of colonial sugars from the revenue duties and hope to draw Mr. Chamberlain into a repudiation of his views on an Imperial tariff. In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain of the Canada Club, Mr. Chamberlain for the present, answers questions sharply enough, but abstains from general debate. He is waiting patiently for the end of the South African war.

## Wireless Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Cunard Line intends to equip its steamers with instruments for wireless telegraph, and make an experiment to determine its value. Marconi sailed on the steamer Campania a week ago. It is reported that this country with a view to establishing a receiving station there. It is said that the approach of a steamer reporting itself by wireless telegraph to a station at Montauk Point would be known here more than twelve hours before the steamer arrived. Vernon H. Brown, of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents of the line, confirmed the report regarding the adoption of wireless telegraph, but said that he knew nothing of the details of the plan.

## A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## WANTS LAND AT PEARL HARBOR

NEW YORK, April 27.—Captain J. F. Merry, who was president of the Naval board which went to Guam to select a site for a naval station, and to prepare a plan for the improvement of the harbor and the location of a town on its shores, is on his way back to his station at Honolulu, and will submit his report from that point. As soon as possible after his return he will enter into negotiations with the owners of land at Pearl Harbor for its sale to the United States. The recent Naval appropriation law appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of land.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN DROWNED.

Virginia Ahu, a bright Chinese girl of eight years, and Moses Makaloa, a boy of seven, were drowned in the Waialae river Wednesday during a picnic at which the Waialae school children were celebrating Mayday.

A sudden cloudburst turned the river into a roaring torrent, carrying boats and people. The waters threatened to engulf fifty children who were playing on the dams and near the river bed. By the prompt action of Principal Coke all except the two unfortunate were hustled across the stream in safety. The community is deeply saddened by the double tragedy that wound up the Mayday pleasures.

## Eighty People Killed.

FRANKFORT, Germany, April 25.—One of the most destructive explosions on record occurred this evening at the Electro-Chemical Works, near Greisheim, where smokeless powder is manufactured. Eighty persons were killed or injured. The disaster was caused by a small fire, which ignited several vats of picric acid.

The flames spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the River Main to Schwannheim. Then a second series of explosions took place.

## AN ODD SENATORIAL FRIENDSHIP.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion on the question of negro suffrage and other similar matters, Senators Hoar and Tillman are the best of friends. Mr. Tillman has the highest regard for the mental attainments and legal learning of Mr. Hoar. Whenever Mr. Tillman visits the committee room of Mr. Hoar, which is quite often, he always inquires of the clerk as he enters the door, "Is the Constitution in?" or "Where will I find the Encyclopedia?"

## HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it, waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu. It's a busy place and people must work. There's kidney trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over 40 complain? Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys. The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work. Honolulu is full of their praises. Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 63 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the Chlorodyne-Franklin was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Feb. 19, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which tempers PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, and ports that M. AUSTIN as a CHAIRMAN; one does not easily resist.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATEX is Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, in English, in French, in German, and in Italian. In bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer:

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

## Gardening!

Following is the list of articles necessary to carry on the work successfully:

1. RUBBER HOSE.
2. SPRINKLER.
3. MOWER.
4. WHEELBARROW.
5. SHEARS.
6. SPADE.
7. HOE.
8. SHOVEL.
9. RAKE.
10. TROWEL.
11. FORK.
12. WATERING CAN.
13. BROOM.
14. FLOWER POTS.

You can get them all at the store of

W. W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,  
GLASS AND HOUSE  
FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 53, 55 and 57 King St. East.  
HONOLULU.

The antitoxic action of bile seems to have been known for centuries to the natives of India and the peasants of France. A recent traveler relates that when a person is bitten by a mad dog in Bengal, the animal is promptly killed and the victim of the bite is given to eat a piece of its raw liver, and this is regarded—apparently with good reason—as a perfect safeguard against hydrophobia. In France the treatment with bile is a remedy for the viper's bite. Experimenting in the laboratory, M. Neufeld has lately found that rabbit's bile has the remarkable property of rapidly dissolving as much as 300 times its volume of certain bacteria, and that subcutaneous injections of the solution give rabbits and guinea pigs immunity from infection. The bile of man, monkeys and other animals has the same power, to a less degree, of dissolving microbes. But the serum of rabbits has no such effect, and while bile counteracts hydrophobia poison, it has no influence on cholera, diphtheria and other organisms.



KAUAIANS AID  
SALVATIONISTSDedication of the New Army  
Hall Attended by Hun-  
dreds of People.

Surely God is good! Our projected visit with the band to Kauai was nearly postponed. Mrs. Wood was being driven down town by Mrs. Douse, one of our Maui soldiers who was in the city, when the horse was scared by a steam roller in the center of the city, and dashing away madly, threw the whole party out on the road. How they escaped being killed is a wonder to all, and more marvelous still, they escaped without even a bone broken; bruises and the shock to their nerves being the extent of the damage. Truly, underneath were the Everlasting Arms.

In two or three days they were around and about again, able to travel, so that on Tuesday evening our party of eleven Salvationists boarded the W. G. Hall. The officers and comrades on the wharf seemed very sorry to see us go, but the knowledge that we would be back in twelve days I think alleviated their sorrow somewhat.

Owing to the big storm which had raged for two weeks the steamer had been running irregularly, so that our Kauai friends didn't know just when or where to expect us, so that when we reached Nawiliwili after a very nice trip, there was no one to meet us. Had, of course, no arrangements made and it was a bit of a predicament. W. L. Rice Jr., however, came to our assistance, and drove us all up on the stage to his hotel and after providing us with some hot coffee to warm ourselves with, after standing around in the cold night air, at daybreak he provided us with a stage, and we were driven over to Koloa, eleven miles away. Here Captains Lewis and Cadet Helleseth were glad to see us and be sure we were really on hand.

Our stop here, however, was only of short duration. After having our physical needs supplied and leaving Mrs. Wood and Freddie behind in the kind care of Brother and Sister Perler, the band set off for Waimea. This time it was a seventeen mile drive, and we were pretty well tired out by the time we got there, and very glad to find that no meeting had been arranged for that evening.

The large hall had been taken for our meeting the next night in Waimea, and we had about a hundred people present, which is the biggest crowd we have had in a hall for a long time. We had a very good meeting.

Mr. Gay kindly lent us a team and rig to take us over to Makaweli, where we had a good crowd in the Social Hall the following evening. The band and I were all very much pleased with the results. As usual, they gave a fine collection. Mrs. Morrison, the manager's wife, kindly sending down a donation towards our expenses.

Early next morning we started on our return journey to Koloa, and upon arrival there found plenty of hands to do. The storm of the past two weeks had delayed the building, and in spite of the almost superhuman efforts of Captains Lewis and Jensen, and the comrades, to have everything in something like ship-shape order, there were still many things needing to be done. Those who were carpenters and those who were not, all worked hard to get it done. We had an inside meeting at night, but the open-air was grand, a very large crowd stood around and listened to the music and testimonies of the band and others.

The next was a very busy day for all concerned. A luau, or luncheon, was got up for the visitors, who came from all around. Shortly after the luau was over, we got off for our open-air service and march. The band was reinforced by two of our Koloa friends, Messrs. Blake and Kapahae, and they were a big help to us. From our open-air we marched back to the new hall for the opening ceremonies. While the band played a selection, two of the Koloa ladies headed the Army flag to the head of the pole and opened its beautiful folds to the breeze. Then on behalf of the corps Captain Lewis handed the key to Mrs. Wood, and declaring the building to be opened for the worship of God and the salvation of sinners, she turned the key over to the band. The crowd passed through for the first meeting in the new hall.

What a crowd that first one was! Almost all nationalities were represented, and there seemed to be as many outside as there was inside. All the leading officials of the plantation were present, including the manager and his wife. The ladies entertained the D. O. and his family while in Koloa, and in many other ways Mr. McLean has shown himself to be a real friend. In the brief financial statement which we gave out during the meeting it was shown that \$1,082 had been raised and expended on the building and fixing up the new hall and quarters. There was still something like \$325 necessary to clear on the unpaid bills and finish hall, and towards this some \$90 was raised in these meetings, which with \$55 in promises left only the sum of \$200 to be raised for the corps to be out of debt.

Captain Lewis deserves great credit for this nice little addition to Army property. From the first he saw the need and made up his mind to get a hall of our own, and after twenty months he is handsomely rewarded by the realization of his hopes. We must also give due credit to Captain Jensen, Cadet Helleseth, Brothers Perler, Spaulding, Buckley, Moffat and others for their hard and faithful toil. I know they all felt proud to be a part of that cozy little hall, seating 200, and the seven-room cottage in the rear, the most comfortable Army quarters in the Islands. We are believing that our friends will see to it that it is properly furnished throughout.

The meetings all through the week were well attended, and we had two souls forward for salvation. We finished up with a lovely soldiers' meeting and tea on Thursday night. It was a heaven-on-earth time, and I am believing that our work in Kauai will advance more rapidly than ever.

On Friday morning we went to Lihue with the intention of having a meeting, but the lovely weather which we had had so far, now deserted us, and the rain came down without cessation, in torrents, making a meeting out of the question. We were not sorry, however, to have a night off, especially as we were all in the hands of our friends, who had asked us to be in the most hospitable fashion. Next day we boarded the steamer Hanalei for home, and without any further adventures, our band's first trip abroad was ended.

On Sunday evening I had the great pleasure of commissioning beneath the flag our first Hawaiian-born officer, Brother David Lynch. He was saved at the Army penitentiary in Hilo over two years ago, and since then has been a faithful soldier, and local officer in the Hilo and Honolulu corps. He goes away to Koloa, where he will assist Captain Lewis, with the prayers and best wishes of his comrades. Brother Herbert Carroll also says goodbye to

Honolulu, and sailed on the steamer Nihaui, with Cadet Lyman. He is the fourth boy I have had the joy of sending out to work for God in the Islands, and will assist Captain Jensen at Waimea. Cadet Helleseth, of Koloa, goes to Wailuku, while Lieutenant McLean, who took place proceeds to Hilo, where he will take charge of the Captain's outfit. The third making a furlough absolutely necessary.—War Cry

THREE PORTO  
RICANS

Three Porto Rican brothers, just in from the cane fields at Wailuku, rested on the fence across the way from the police station yesterday afternoon, before proceeding to the Wilhelms wharf, whence they are to depart today for Maui, where they will become laborers in the Spreckelsville cane fields. They were fine looking specimens of the laboring class of that country, bright of countenance, strong of limb, and intelligent. Their names were Juan Nava, eighteen years old; Francisco Nava, aged sixteen; and Claudine Nava, aged thirteen. They came in the same immigration of Porto Ricans and were assigned to Ewa plantation. Their parents came in the first lot and have been at Wailuku since their arrival. Family ties count for much among these natives of the Antilles, and although they were perfectly satisfied with their working conditions, they preferred working near their parents.

Through Captain Fox, of the mounted patrol, who acted as interpreter, the boys stated to an Advertiser reporter that they were perfectly satisfied with their lot in Hawaii, and all things considered, they declared themselves much better off here than in Porto Rico. Their native land held out few inducements to them in the way of sufficient remuneration in return for the expenditure of their muscle. The oldest boy was broad shouldered for a Porto Rican, of a deep copper color, healthy in appearance, and of a generally fine build. Francisco was light skinned, cheerful, and apparently well satisfied with his present vocation. Claudine Nava was a small boy for his age, but sturdy. He carried all his belongings, and they were few, in a bundle which he balanced on his head. His small hands had been burned by the sun until the skin had peeled off.

Juan stated that he had received \$25 a month as mulattoes, and this sum was to him a wage that he had not dreamed of in his native land. He had, however, hurt his ankle during the month and therefore had earned but little. Francisco had worked thirty-two days in the past month, overtime included, and after paying all his expenses, had saved \$12. The little fellow received \$14 a month, and out of this he had stored away \$8.50. Their transportation to Maui was in their pockets, paid for them by the company for which they are to work. In answer to several questions as to their conditions, Juan, as spokesman for the others, said, "We are receiving good wages, and can save something. Of course, I was sick during the month, and that accounts for my not having much left over. But my brothers have money. I received \$25 a month for driving mules; my brother Francisco received \$15, and I received \$12. I could not do that in Porto Rico, for there wasn't enough work to go round in a whole family. Our parents came to Hawaii in the first expedition and we came later. Do I like to work here? Well, I'm not much used to working in the fields—I have always been used to living in the towns, and Honolulu is well, the city is so pleasant, preferred to working in a cane field, but that is our work and we will stay by it. At first we didn't receive as much money at the end of a month as we really expected, but that came of our procuring so much stuff at the company stores. Now we don't do that so much, and have been able to save more money."

Editor Advertiser: As my name has appeared somewhat prominently in late issues of your paper in connection with your reports of Board of Health meetings, I would ask your valuable space for a few words in my own behalf. In your issue of April 11th I notice that Mr. Reynolds calls me a "kicker," and so I propose to take up categorically the various matters mentioned in that issue and show whether I can rightly be called a "kicker" or not.

First, as to the short supply of baking powder: During the month of March for three weeks the people here in Kalauea were compelled to take their rations of flour without the allowance of baking powder which was rightfully their due; the food-giver stating that there was none on hand. In a letter to Mr. Raymond, under date of April 4, I called attention to this matter and asked why there was to blame for the people being deprived for so long a time of what was rightfully their due. The only answer I got was that the matter would be investigated, and I would receive an answer later. Mr. Reynolds makes a very plausible excuse of failure to fill order, bad weather, etc., but fails to show how it is that shortages of that kind in the people's rations are never made good when a supply arrives; nor is his excuse sufficient to account for the fact that on April 20th the stock of baking powder was again short, and people have to do without.

Second, in regard to the ration tickets in the store, Mr. Reynolds knows as well as I do that the one contention that I made was that the people did not get the full value of their tickets. When the system was first inaugurated by the late Mr. R. W. Meyer, the price, fifty cents, was based on the then contract price of palai, and the storekeeper was ordered to issue all food supplies on those tickets at Honolulu cost price. The tickets were afterwards stopped and it is only a few months ago that they were re-issued, the amount, fifty cents, remaining the same, although the contract price of palai, and rations of taro grown here in the Settlement, had advanced to 57½ cents; also, instead of goods being issued at the cost price, they were to be issued at the regular cash selling price, meaning a profit to the store of anywhere from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, and as high as 33 1/3 per cent. For this reason I contended, and still contend, that people do not get the full value of their ration tickets; the argument lately advanced that the goods have been reduced to the contrary notwithstanding Mr. Reynolds tries to make out that the way the tickets are now issued is perfectly satisfactory to everyone except me and a few others who desire to set up an opposition store while at the same time he knows well enough that others besides myself, who know how they were formerly issued, have spoken to him on the same subject, but, getting no satisfaction, gave it up, and are taking the tickets as best they can get them.

Third, and now, briefly, as regards the matter of freights, Mr. Reynolds makes the statement that I was buying goods in Honolulu and selling them to the people, and that was the reason why I was refused permits. The truth of the matter is this: I was ordering goods that people wanted from Honolulu, because in a good many instances they could not get them in the store here, and, again, where they could get them here, the price was from 15 to 25 per cent higher than I could get them for in Honolulu. I was delivering these goods here at exactly the Honolulu retail price, and I simply asked for these permits to save expense to the people for whom I ordered. The point of this whole matter, however, lies in this, that, whereas, I had, as the saying goes, my little finger in the business for a few months, there was in it up to the eyes or years, and nothing said about it by Mr. C. B. R. or any one else. So I think any one can readily see the cause for my charge of discrimination. Finally, Mr. Reynolds charges me with wishing, along with others, to open an opposition store. I do not know what the ideas of these others that he mentions may be; for myself I can say that I have no particular ambition in that line. The Board of Health stores is a good thing, and I am sure it could be managed better. A man with a little capital could very easily do that in quantity, quality and price of goods offered for sale. There are other matters that I would like to touch on, but I am afraid I have already far exceeded my limits; so, with thanks for space granted, very respectfully,

WM. CLARK.  
Kalauea, Molokai, May 2, 1901.

Mrs. Herron declines to be interviewed as to the cause of her divorce from the professor.

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KAIWEA WANTS  
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NEWS NOTES FROM  
WINDWARD HAWAII

HAMAKUA, May 1.—Rev. C. W. Hill held his regular monthly service at Honolulu last Sunday. On account of heavy rain, his congregation was small.

Antone Fernandez has tendered his resignation as deputy sheriff of Hamakua and will manage the new rice and taro plantation in Waipio, of which he is a heavy stockholder. Mr. Fernandez is a very general satisfaction as an officer and his retirement is regretted. No successor has been named and no one seems anxious for the place.

Normal Instructor Baldwin was in Hamakua last week and conducted normal classes one day in the Honolulu school house, which all the teachers attended. F. S. Clinton has so far recovered from his gunshot wound of last July as to resume light duty on the Humuila ranch. He moved his family up to Kanaola last Sunday.

Delanux leaves this month to become head luna at McBryde, on Kauai. He severs his connection with Pahuau plantation after nearly eighteen years' service, ten of them as head luna. W. Grother has been promoted from team luna and succeeds Mr. Delanux as head luna.

Mr. W. Shaefer has left Kukuhaele and gone to China, there to serve his army time required of all good and loyal Germans. Mr. Shaefer expected to be allowed to render his service in the German part of Samoa, but when he reported in Honolulu to the German Consul he was ordered to China. He will serve but one year with the colors and will then return to Hawaii.

There is still much complaint about the mail service and not much improvement. Some improvement could be had if the dispatching clerks in the Honolulu office would study a little Hawaiian geography and profit by the knowledge. The mail landed a mid on Oahu on Friday, April 26, for Paeau, Honolulu, Kukuhaele and Waimea, and a few hours after, the Ke Au Hou landed in Kukuhaele. The regular mail carrier had returned to Honolulu before the mail was landed, and his contract does not require him to go after extra mails so the mail laid at the Oahu office for various periods of time. The Honolulu people sent a special carrier and got theirs on Saturday afternoon, but the people who live out about their and got it on Sunday, and Kukuhaele received theirs on Monday. Whether Waimea has received its portion or not is not reported. The placing of the mail—and it was a foreign one, too—on the Ke Au Hou would have settled the whole matter, and Hamakua people would have had theirs before or soon after dark on Friday. The landing of Kau mail in Kukuhaele has happened, and the landing of mail in Kau for all Hamakua and South Kohala offices also happened. Only the most dense ignorance of Hawaiian geography could account for such a piece of work. It goes against the grain to hear Englishmen say, "We need a little English mail service," but it goes without saying that if the English service is as poor as what we are getting just now it is poor indeed. Just why Uncle Sam is giving us the poorest service in his realm is hard to account for, but it seems he is doing it.

Leguminous crops are natural manufacturers of nitrogen, they being fitted with tubercles on their roots to absorb nitrogen from the air, while the cereals, grasses, sorghum and sugar cane need nitrogen supplied to them. In all probability the velvet bean will be used or some legume to keep down the weeds, the crop being ploughed under next autumn.

The velvet bean is an exceedingly valuable forage plant only discovered, and then accidentally, some ten years ago. It is a native of the tropics and has occasionally been used as human food. Its fertilizer value, while large, is not so great as its feed value. Cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are all very fond of the velvet bean, though horses do not seem to relish them.

The seed is readily obtainable from all seed merchants. In all cases where seed is easily procurable from the usual channels, it has been the policy of experiment stations not to interfere with the seed trade. In the case of a new growth it is, of course, different, and in certain cases where by expert examination common growths, as wheat for example, have been raised to a high state of perfection, seeds have been sold to neighboring agriculturists at a cost sufficient to pay the cost of the experiments. With new fruits or plants, cuttings and seeds to a limited extent would be distributed from the experiment station.

While the buildings are being erected Mr. Smith will probably take a trip to the big island, the whole group being visited later on.

Suggestions will be considered by the station, complaints of crop failures from poor soil, poor selection of variety, or from ravages of insects will be looked into and results issued from time to time in printed reports. These reports are indeed the principal and most valuable work of the station. Among other matters to be taken up, the growth of tobacco will be looked into; the selection of varieties of coconuts, jute and hemp should, thinks Mr. Smith, be satisfactorily grown here and produce fibers to be used in the manufacture of sugar bags for the plantations. New varieties of mangoes are coming from Manila; the local alligator pear will be crossed to a higher flavor; the failure of figs to do their best will also be taken up.

Grapes, again, do not, in the agricultural agent's opinion, taste as they should under the climatic conditions. The fault lying probably in bad selection of variety. Vegetables and fertilizers will constitute a part of the program. Mr. Smith's specialty in agricultural matters is that of agronomy, or the study of grass and forage plants. The reservation on which the practical experiments will be conducted starts on the Waikiki slope of Punchbowl and runs up the same side of the Tantalus ridge, running from an elevation of 75 to 1,375 feet.

The results of all requests for investigations will be published in the bulletins to be printed by the station. A complaint from a Chinaman would receive equal attention to one from any other member of the community, as it might lead to the discovery of some blight or insect that would be liable to infect the entire crops of the Islands.

In the various States the experiment station is invariably connected with the Agricultural State College, but in this case Mr. Smith is the pioneer of governmental agricultural experiment in this Territory.

A form of Cartesian diver is used by Mr. K. T. Fisher in a barometer for aeronauts. The float is a glass tube and bulb containing mercury, water and air, and this swims in a brass cylinder of distilled water. An enclosing vessel of ice preserves a constant temperature. The position of the float depends upon the volume of the air it holds, and this varies with the atmospheric pressure acting on the water in the brass cylinder.

The Hawaiian tramways electric car line franchise passed the Senate on the same conditions as the Hilo bill. It is said that the odor of musty bank notes was strong in the Executive building when the bill passed.—Hawaii Herald.

A smallpox scare at Loyalville, Pa., is responsible for a queer election mode. The day before election it was found that Thomas J. Bryan, in whose store the poll was located, was ill of smallpox. His house and store were quarantined and the election postponed.

The smallpox scare kept the country voting at home only forty out of 800 coming to the polls. All the candidates chosen were residents of the village, and now the country voters have begun to contest the election, holding that the board had no right to change the polling place without an order from court.

More negroes will be imported for use as laborers in the cane fields. A large number will be brought in as soon as possible for Hinds' plantation in Kohala, Hawaii. One of the negroes employed by the plantation came to Honolulu on the Kure last Saturday, and will leave on the Mariposa tomorrow for the Coast, whence he will go direct to Tennessee, as the agent of this plantation. It will be his endeavor to secure families of negroes, and as few unmarried male negroes as possible.

So far the negroes in South Kohala have given excellent satisfaction, and the management, acting on its own responsibility, is sending the negro agent. He expects to secure the full quota desired, and should return with them in about two months at the longest.

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WILL FOSTER  
AGRICULTURE  
FAREWELL  
RECEPTIONJared Smith Talks  
of Work to Be  
Done.

An interesting talk was had with Jared G. Smith, the newly appointed agricultural agent, at his office in the Capitol building yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser reporter.

The conversation largely concerned the future agricultural experiment station of this Territory, being at present in embryo.

An appropriation of \$10,000 has been voted by the United States Government for the year of 1901, in which to erect buildings and carry out such work as properly belongs to the uses of an experiment station.

"Aside from first impressions," said Mr. Smith, "there are many erroneous ideas in circulation concerning an experiment station. I was asked the other day if the school I was going to conduct would admit Chinamen to the classes. I have been asked if a Chinaman's crops were going wrong whether I would look into the matter or if it was necessary to be a citizen of the United States to secure my services. There seems to be a general impression also that any one wanting seeds and a blackboard lecture on how to grow them has only to apply to me to get all the seeds he wants."

"The uses of this, as of all experiment stations, will be the introduction of new forage plants, fruits and trees likely to flourish in this climate and the conserving and improvement of local growths with regard to the highest development of their economic values. The scope is a wide one embracing botany, geology, entomology and a knowledge of many of the sister sciences."

"It will take a good deal of time to get the first step in the work accomplished. I am erecting a house and other buildings on our reservation, and there is, beside, a lovely lot of land that has had full sway over a great deal of the 230 acres allotted. This has to be eliminated before we shall have any amount of room for actual growing experiments. I expect to replace the land with some leguminous crop capable of enriching the land on which it is grown."

"Leguminous crops are natural manufacturers of nitrogen, they being fitted with tubercles on their roots to absorb nitrogen from the air, while the cereals, grasses, sorghum and sugar cane need nitrogen supplied to them. In all probability the velvet bean will be used or some legume to keep down the weeds, the crop being ploughed under next autumn."

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# STRICTLY ON BUSINESS

A B. Loebenstein of Hilo, who arrived in this city on Saturday, was interviewed at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday evening and expressed his views on things political and general.

Mr. Loebenstein wished to be emphatically understood that he had not come to Honolulu on a job-chasing expedition.

"Although we knew in Hilo that an attempt was to be made by the Home Rulers to turn down the Governor's nominees, no definite news had reached us when I left on the Kinau, and I had no desire or intention to attempt to secure any office when I came here. I do not consider any position that might be offered to me worth the coming over for certainly not from a financial standpoint.

"Within an hour of my landing I was urged by my friends to become a candidate for the office of Land Commissioner, but I do not wish to become an active candidate for that or any other position, although if that position is definitely offered to me I will accept it.

"I have been in many respects most thankful that I was fortunate enough to escape the Senate, although of course one or two extra men on our side might have turned the minority into an effective majority. I think, had I been elected, and had been a leader of my party, that I should have insisted on English being maintained throughout the session even to the seating of the English-speaking Representatives into a Rump Legislature. I think that the measures passed by such a body would under the existing laws and provisions have stood as legal.

"My feeling—and, I think, the feeling of most of us in the Big Island—towards the pitiable exhibition of incompetency shown by the Independents generally in the late Legislature is one of disgust, mingled with no little pity when I remember the passing of so many notable Hawaiians, giants of their race in their knowledge of the needs of their fellow-countrymen.

"I am," continued Mr. Loebenstein, "strongly in favor of decentralization and a county government. I do not, however, feel, looking at it from the point of view of a comparative outsider, that the time is ripe for a municipal government for Honolulu, meaning as that does, the extra expense of a dual government, the central and the municipal with the extra expense entailed, at a time when the Government funds are as low as they are and the prospects for income somewhat uncertain.

"With Oahu as one county, the cry from the outskirts that the pro rata of taxes was not being equally distributed, would of course arise—justly, too, I consider.

"Although Honolulu is the capital city, and as such should be made beautiful by the voters of the whole Territory, there are many outlying areas, taken up by agriculturists, who are unable to realize on their lands through lack of access to them, the pro rata disbursement that should have come to them having been diverted towards the larger centers.

"The County bill, aside from its crudeness, is, I think, acceptable in its Hawaii, including the planters' interests, although the impression is largely held to the contrary.

"The income tax, as introduced, while a necessary measure, said Mr. Loebenstein, "draws, I think, the line in an undemocratic manner. I do not think that an exception should be made in favor of the poor man any more than that the extremely rich should get the best of the bargain.

"Make an exemption, if you like, but a nominal one, as in the realty exemption of \$300.

Mr. Loebenstein, commenting on the Governor's attitude on the bribery question, was disposed to think that the position of the Executive was an unfortunate one, but that at a time like this it was the primary duty of all Republicans to stand together without distinctions of any kind. The anti-haole feeling shown by the natives is perhaps not surprising in that they should grasp their first opportunity of getting, in their light, even at the first opportunity that had been granted them in eight years, but to the accomplishment of ends there must be unity of purpose and feeling on our side.

After commenting on the wide interest and approval shown in Hilo of the Advertiser's excellent cartoons about the Legislature, Mr. Loebenstein spoke shortly on the labor question in regard to the importation of Porto Ricans and negroes. The speaker did not feel that the situation was obtaining anything but a temporary relief from the importation of this class of people, who, he claimed, negroes and caucasians alike, would not long remain content to be mere laborers and would soon leave the vacancy as wide as ever by going in for other occupations.

Mr. Loebenstein's suggested remedy for the situation is for the owners holding large unused areas in fee, such as Hackfeld, Davies and others, to send an agent to agricultural centers, offering ten, twenty or thirty acres of such unused lands for a lease of any fifty years, such lease necessitating actual residence on the apportioned land. These people, concluded the gentleman from Hilo, would, on taking up their residence on these acres surrounding the big plantations, in order to live infallibly be forced to apply for opportunities for labor, thus solving the middle.

C. F. Bailey, of Duluth, is thus quoted in the Washington Post: "If a man thinks the American sailor is a thing of the past he should spend a while on the Great Lakes. The American fresh water sailor is every bit as picturesque a personage as the 'wall' of early days, who carried our merchant flag into every port of the world. His life is just as full of hardships, and just as full of dangers. There is a large fleet of three and four masted schooners on the lakes, and stories of the wrecking of them come with every big storm. A nastier body of water than Lake Erie when it comes on to blow, can be found nowhere, and some of the experiences of the life-saving crews along its shores are the most thrilling in the history of the service. Men who mean the big lake steamers, of course, have not much romance in their lives, but there are enough of the old sailing vessels left to keep a considerable army of men employed. Any skipper who can navigate a schooner from Duluth to Buffalo is a good enough sailor to sail around the world, and he will do as well as the next man to take care of his vessel in the roughest sea the Atlantic was ever able to blow up."

A H. White American consul to Canton, and acting vice consul to Shanghai, registered over night at the Moana. Consul White is on his way to the Coast to enjoy the remainder of his leave of absence, two months. He will return to his official duties in China on the next trip of the Doric.

# MAY DAY ON HAWAII

KEALAKEKUA, Hawaii, May 1.—Today was the occasion of a most enjoyable "treat" given by the teachers of the Kona-waena public school. The keeping of May Day is a time-honored institution in England, but only since the signal victory of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines has it become a national holiday in America. The festival was held in the grounds of Mr. Todd, which were admirably suited for the purpose.

The exercises began at 10 a. m. with a march of all the children from the school house, followed by a dance around the May-pole, given by sixteen girls. The dance was prettily arranged and splendidly executed, and did great credit to the teachers. This was followed by competitive drill for boys and girls; contests in skipping, sack races, three-legged races, wheelbarrow races, and many other sports. These were much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience of onlookers.

At 1 p. m. a bountiful luncheon was served under the trees, and was much enjoyed by all the small people. Afterward the sports were resumed, and the fun waxed fast and furious. About 5 p. m. prizes were distributed to those who had proved winners in the different sports, and so well had the teachers laid out the limited sum of money at their disposal that every child was remembered, and all went home the proud and happy possessor of a souvenir of the occasion.

Great praise is due to Mr. H. T. Mills, principal, and Misses Rathbun and Lima, the lady assistants; the discipline was excellent and carried out in the most successful manner; it is an event that will long be remembered by the school children of Kona-waena.

# MAUI CELEBRATES FIRST OF MAY

Lahainans Divide Money Which Was to Pay for Urging County Bill on.

LAHAINA, Maui, May 3.—Mayday was celebrated for the first time in Lahaina, with entire success, and the pleasant custom will doubtless be continued annually. The students of Lahainauna Seminary, and the children of the public schools, marched to the Courthouse Park at 9:30 a. m. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited guests. Music was furnished by the Lahainauna orchestra, and charming songs were contributed by the Seminary boys, under Principal Reavis. Excellent recitations were given by John Richard and Willie Harris, by children of the public schools, under the direction of Principal Henry Dickenson, the program being as follows:

1. "Lo, the Glad May Morn."
2. "Lovely May."
3. "The Landing of the Pilgrims."
4. "Singing of the Sweet Afton."
5. "Dear Robert, Sweet Afton."
6. "May Recitation."
7. "Daisies."
8. "The March of the Men of Harlech."
9. "Come, Lovely May."
10. "May."
11. "Singing of Spring."
12. "Garland Day."
13. Maypole Dance, Miss Fannie Adams personating the May Queen.
14. "The American Flag."
15. "America."

The first portion of the exercises was held in the large banyan tree and the Maypole dance, with red, white and blue streamers, was under the mango trees. A flower song, with appropriate movements, was rewarded with deserved applause. Evolutions with decorated wands, and a song in the Hawaiian language, added to the interest of the occasion. The singing by the primary grade was very pleasing. Among the younger scholars were ten Porto Ricans. Photographs of the school children were taken by the Japanese photographer.

A public meeting was held at the courthouse on Thursday evening. Mr. J. Hayselden called the meeting to order. Henry Reineke was chosen chairman, and Henry Dickenson, secretary. It was stated that at a previous meeting resolutions were adopted in favor of the county bill, and delegates were elected to present the resolutions to members of the Legislature. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the delegates. It was subsequently learned that the bill had been passed by the Legislature, and consequently the delegates did not go to Honolulu. The object of the present meeting was to decide what should be done with the money in the hands of the finance committee.

Matt McCann, chairman of the committee, reported that \$170.50 had been subscribed, and \$20.50 had been expended for printing the resolutions, etc. Remarks were made by Messrs. Lind, Hayselden, and Hayselden. A collection was taken up. On motion of Mr. Pall it was voted that the money in the hands of the committee be divided among the subscribers, pro rata. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and to the finance committee. Adjourned.

A concert may be expected at the Lahaina Roman Catholic School, on Saturday evening, May 4.

During the recent high winds a telephone pole was blown into the canal. Mr. Walter Hayselden is spending a short vacation home. He now has a picture of a personage as the "wall" of early days, who carried our merchant flag into every port of the world. His life is just as full of hardships, and just as full of dangers. There is a large fleet of three and four masted schooners on the lakes, and stories of the wrecking of them come with every big storm. A nastier body of water than Lake Erie when it comes on to blow, can be found nowhere, and some of the experiences of the life-saving crews along its shores are the most thrilling in the history of the service. Men who mean the big lake steamers, of course, have not much romance in their lives, but there are enough of the old sailing vessels left to keep a considerable army of men employed. Any skipper who can navigate a schooner from Duluth to Buffalo is a good enough sailor to sail around the world, and he will do as well as the next man to take care of his vessel in the roughest sea the Atlantic was ever able to blow up."

A lodging house has been built for the drivers of the Lahaina and Waialua stage. The carpenters showed their good building in running the line of the new building so as to preserve a handsome coconut palm tree.

When the Chinese pot manufacturers took on hand they give notice to the public by displaying a white flag.

A washment stand has been opened near the canal.

It is afflicting to learn that Lahaina has more been made a part of the "Chronological Table" compiled by Rev. A. Forbes. It will be seen that a custom house was built at Lahaina in February, 1880.

The first stone church in Lahaina was dedicated in March, 1832.

During the last six months, the money order pay-out business at the Lahaina post office amounted to no less than \$4,000, or \$11,000 more than the sum paid out on money orders at the Hilo post office.

Mr. C. H. Dunn is visiting friends in Honolulu.

who comrades with the sons and daughters of Sodom cannot escape the taint of Sodom. The unclean thought ripens into the unclean act, and what a man thinks and imagines in some hour of weakened will and strong temptation, he is pretty sure to do.

O brothers, once more I beseech you, turn from Sodom. Follow Him who turned face-not toward Sodom, but toward the Jerusalem of heroic labors for men and of sacrificial death in their behalf. Be true to your best self; be men, be Christians, and in your heart will you know the peace of Abraham's faith, and not the agony of Lot's despair.

# A Daring Rescue.

A veteran member of the live-saving service who has passed many years on the storm beaten coast of Virginia, gave a Star reporter today an interesting account of a thrilling rescue recently effected by the crews of stations 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Virginia Beach.

"On the night of the 20th of December last, or more correctly speaking, of the morning of the 21st," said he, "occurred one of the most tragic events that has marked the history of the Virginia coast.

"Nearly ten years ago, March 21, 1891, the Norwegian bark Dictator was wrecked at Virginia Beach, and almost every soul was lost, notwithstanding the bravery of the life savers. On the night of December 20 last, when the storm was at its height, the schooner Jennie Hall met with a similar fate about three miles below the scene of the other tragedy. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning the schooner was sighted coming ashore head on. Captain Barco of Station No. 3 was immediately notified by the patrolman then on duty, and at daybreak his force was joined by Captain Partridge and his crew of life savers from Station No. 2. At the time it was impossible to launch a lifeboat in the tremendous surf; however, the mortar was fired, a hawser landed on the deck of the distressed and now hopelessly grounded schooner. The breeches buoy was manned and John Moore and Joseph Cooby (both colored) of Gloucester county, Va., were safely landed. Upon the second trip to the buoy Mate B. T. Bragg was brought ashore in a critical condition, being almost frozen. Bragg had been wrecked on this coast once before, having been saved by Captain Partridge, then stationed at No. 4.

"The next rescued was Richard Coombs, an able-bodied seaman of Newfoundland. Coombs was in good condition, and recounted the horrible situation of the remainder of the crew. He said that the steward was tied to the crossbeams and absolutely numb from cold; his condition was such that it was necessary for some one to go out to him. At once John Neil of Station No. 3 volunteered to risk his life in the effort to save the helpless man. Throwing off every piece of unnecessary clothing, Neil stepped into the breeches buoy and was launched on his errand. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour, and several times the brave man disappeared from sight. At last he reached the almost frozen man, and found it impossible to do anything without help, so he returned to shore. Then several men volunteered to launch the lifeboat, and though Neil had done his duty bravely, he insisted on returning to the fated vessel. Thereupon Captain Barker, with a crew of picked life savers from numbers 2 and 3, launched the lifeboat, taking with him Neil and Horatio Drinkwater, an ex-livesaver. These two men volunteered to go to the vessel, and consented to be left there to complete the rescue, or, if necessary, die in the effort to save the helpless men still aboard, for a stowaway was also tied up in the rigging, apparently frozen. The lifeboat made the trip successfully, and Drinkwater swung himself aboard, followed by Neil. In order to escape being dashed to pieces the lifeboat immediately returned to the shore, and on its way thither another tragedy threatened.

"An immense sea broke over the boat, throwing Life Saver Sparrow overboard, and the boat passed over his body. Every member of the brave crew bent his energies to the rescue of this man, and they finally succeeded in pulling him in safe and sound. Before the two rescuers reached the wreck, the stowaway, Ben Maul of Trinidad, who had been hanging by his heels in the rigging, where he was tied, dropped into the sea, frozen to death. Upon reaching the wreck Drinkwater, apparently unmindful of the snow and sleet barefooted and without even oilskin or a coat, made for the rigging, where he untied the stiff body of the steward, a dead weight of 250 pounds, put a rope around the helpless man's waist, but on account of his immense bulk could not get him into the buoy, so tied the body under the buoy and sent it ashore, where it was received and medical attention rendered. After incessant work of five hours there were evidences of life at last. Neil was next sent ashore in the buoy, and last to leave the ship was Drinkwater, who landed in good shape and ready for more work if necessary. The unfortunate schooner Jennie Hall was bound from Trinidad to Baltimore, loaded with phosphate, when she met her fate.

Robert Wilcox will leave for Washington on the Mariposa, stopping over in San Francisco while the presidential party is being entertained there. He carries in his inside pocket documents, resolutions and other papers by which he hopes to have Governor Dole removed, believing that he, himself, now has sufficient pull to convince the President that another Governor is needed.

Frank Leslie's Weekly prints pictures of Delegate Wilcox, Theresa and the children fine half-tones. The old gag about the "Princess" the young "Prince" and "Princess" et cetera, are worked off, and the text is quite complimentary enough to the delegate to have been written by himself.

The Federal Government has upheld the decision for the regulation to keep out diseased cattle and the sheep quarantine law.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works is said to lie between J. H. Boyd and J. A. Hayslinger.

At the execution of Black Jack at Mexico, his head was severed from his body by the rope.

Heavy frosts are playing havoc with the fruit crops in the neighborhood of Niles, California.

It is said that the visit of Minister Delcasse to the Russian capital has no significance.

Chicago manufacturers are seeking to avoid a machinists' strike.

The lumber-haulers of San Bernardino have struck.

General Merritt does not favor a large army.

# NEAR TO SODOM

(From Monday's Daily)

At Central Union Church last evening the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, spoke to young men upon "Pitching One's Tent Toward Sodom," or lessons from the story of Lot, taking for his text Gen. 13:12, "And Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Among all the stories of Genesis none is better deserving our moral consideration than the story of Lot. His story may be described as an epitome of human life. Just as evolution asserts that in the structure of man every form of created life is represented, so it may be said that every man epitomizes himself in the moral forces that make the tragedy or the triumph of life. The passing of thousands of years makes absolutely no difference to the problem. The story of Lot is as human, as real, as vital as though it happened yesterday—indeed, there is no day when it is not being re-acted in human lives. Lot was offered a choice in life, and he chose wrongly, with what a harvest of terrible consequences we all know. To us also there come hours of solemn choice when a destiny hangs on the decision of an instant. Lot obeyed an inclination rather than a principle. We also are under the constant temptation to shape our conduct by the lower rather than by the higher dictates of our nature.

This is the real significance of the story of Lot, and surely for the young who have the making or the unmaking of their lives in their hands there can be no more deserving of careful study. Let us see if we cannot put it in the setting of our modern life.

And first, what is there in Lot himself to explain his fatal choice? The first thing we need to remember that the explanation of the foolish acts of man never lies in their circumstances, but in themselves. We forget this. We are always trying to put the blame of our folly upon circumstance, or fate, or environment; forgetting that men are the architects of their circumstances, that fate is only the shadow of character, and that the knowledge of the occult bottom. We must look deeper for the determining motive of human action, and we find it in what is called principle. We see in daily life that the great difference between men is the possession or the lack of principle. And this was the great difference between Abraham and Lot.

Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom and the action explains the man. And this choice of Lot is being continually repeated. Men will enter on forms of business which they know to be full of moral risk simply because they can make money faster in them. They will pitch their tents near any Sodom where bank accounts grow larger as souls grow smaller.

Better a crust of bread and a good conscience than all the gold of all the world if smeared by the slime of Sodom. The first, the last and indeed the only duty of any man is to do right. You may buy your Sodom too dear; indeed, no man or community ever bought evil at a cheap rate.

Again, the choice of Lot implies a laxity of virtue in himself. There was something in the very atmosphere of the fertile, sun-saturated plain of Sodom which a man of robust virtue should have dreaded. It is a matter of observation upon which the world is agreed, that where nature is most bountiful, man is morally the weakest. The perfect climate means the most imperfect men. It is where man has to battle most strenuously with nature that manhood is nobliest, in the languorous air of the tropic, the moral sense is quickly dulled to great moral evils, and man is most vile, most impotent for good, more thoroughly the slave of his animal passions.

Behold the Sodom at our own doors. It has soft winds and perilous fragrance, and a fatal beauty. It is the realm of passion, of desire, of impurity. And I see those on every side who leave the Sodom of the city for the Sodom of the tropic, the moral sense is quickly dulled to great moral evils, and man is most vile, most impotent for good, more thoroughly the slave of his animal passions.

I know not whether any such are listening to me tonight, but I do know there is a door opening into Sodom from every life. I do know that the road to Sodom is a well-beaten road, all too easily discovered. Men do not take it at a bound they approach it by easy stages. They begin by harboring the unclean thought which poisons the imagination. They pitch their tent toward Sodom, and then, without conscious effort, they enter its corruption. The vehement abhorrence of vice that every pure man feels goes out of them. They tolerate sin, they inspect it, palliate it—excuse. They live on good-natured terms with it, they do everything but abhor it. And even if they never enter Sodom, is this nothing? Has the unclean thought no penalty, as well as the unclean act? You cannot hand-itch and not be defiled. You cannot pitch your tent toward Sodom without a loss of moral purity, with a certain deterioration of character. Some one may say, Surely it is possible to live in the near neighborhood of Sodom and not share its sin. That is not the point at all. It is the duty of the true man not to see how far he can reconcile himself to evil, but how best he can destroy it. It was compromise with sin that ruined Lot. We can easily trace the stages of his fall. We hear him arguing with himself, as men still argue, that it will be much better for his worldly interests to live a little nearer Sodom, and it need in no wise mean that he will become as the Sodomites. He thinks he can maintain the simplicity of a patriarch, but that is impossible. Men still think that they can live in the suburbs of sin and go no further. It is equally impossible.

The retribution that overtook Lot was swift, inevitable and tragic. His home ruins, his possessions swept away, his wife overwhelmed in the fiery hail and volcanic ashes of a great upheaval—a poor, broken pitiable old man, he flees to the hills which he should never have left.

I ask you to remember that the daily retributions of impurity that happen around us are no less terrible. The man who pitches his tent toward Sodom, and enters its corruption, is entering a path that leads to ruin. The retribution that overtook Lot was swift, inevitable and tragic. His home ruins, his possessions swept away, his wife overwhelmed in the fiery hail and volcanic ashes of a great upheaval—a poor, broken pitiable old man, he flees to the hills which he should never have left.

An Inspector in town, inquiring into the condition of the Porto Ricans.

Arbor Day was appropriately celebrated by the students of Lahainauna Seminary last Saturday. About 100 trees were set out among them, the mango the mountain apple, and other native fruit trees.

A teacher named Bedell was in Lahaina a few days ago. By direction of the Board of Education he will open a school on the Island of Lanai.

Delegate Wilcox's second candidate for honor at West Point Military Academy, Vivian Richardson, declines to make the attempt to pass the examinations necessary to enter that academy.

# MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Colored rains, like the red rain that not long ago produced a sensation in Europe, are well known, being due to dust or pollen washed from the air. A singular instance of another kind is recalled by Prof. Palmieri, an Italian meteorologist. On May 12, 1890, the fall of red drops from the clouds for several minutes on two occasions astonished the people of Messina, in Calabria, and the drops were afterward proved to be genuine blood—that of birds. It is supposed that the birds in a dense migrating mass high in air had been injured by a hurricane.

Human influence on the weather has been found by Dr. W. Travers of the Paris Meteorological Society to be very slight. It is chiefly involuntary, due to deforestation and the extensive burning of coal, and its effects are an increase in droughts and inundations, fogs in industrial centers like London, and an increase in thunderstorms, which have doubled in number in Europe since 1870. That steam cannot influence rainfall is proven by the exceedingly minute quantity produced, while the 1,140 pounds of dust thrown into the air from coal fires for each square mile of Germany is a very tangible cause. Voluntary changes in weather have been from artificial clouds to prevent frost and explosions to avert hail, the artificial production of rain being very doubtful.

The passing of the birds in France, where protective measures excite little interest, is illustrated by M. Louis-Adrien Levat by the statement that one spring not less than 1,500 nests were taken, representing a prospective loss of about 6,000 birds, in one province alone. In 1890 an export of 100 cages of insectivorous birds of various kinds was made from Baden to New South Wales, but it would be almost impossible to make such a shipment now on account of the scarcity of such birds in Europe. Not only is the loss of bird-life and bird-song in country districts deplored, but the effect on agriculture is disastrous. It is computed that some birds will consume 300,000 insects in a season, others as many as 600 per day, and that a single insect-eater may be the means of saving 3,200 grains of wheat and 1,150 grapes daily. Some French districts are already practically desolated by insect ravages due to bird-slaughter.

About 500 soundings made in the North Atlantic in 1898 in the interests of cable laying have added considerably to our knowledge of the ocean bottom. Sir John Murray records these soundings in three groups—those between the Azores and the British Isles, those between the Azores and North America, and those on the Azores bank. In each series there were interesting new discoveries. On the first line the "Peake deep," a new depression of over 3,000 fathoms, was revealed, but a more important discovery was the finding of numerous shoals, extending the summits of submarine cones rising sharply from a depth of more than 2,000 fathoms to 1,200 or 1,400 fathoms. The more southerly of the two lines of soundings between the Azores and North America showed an unexpected extension of the great Newfoundland bank. Observations of bottom temperatures, currents and depths were made by the Challenger, and results differing materially from those of the Challenger in the same region were obtained.

The new Dead Sea discovered by Dr. Sven Hedin in Tibet seems entitled to rank among the geographical wonders of the world. It is described as enormous in extent, but so shallow that to navigate, one must wade half a mile to reach the boat, and must wade half a mile to reach the shore. It is a body of water, but it is not water, it is a sea of salt. The bottom is an unbroken crust of salt, and the boat and oars are as white as chalk, even the dress of the sailors turn white. The water, while drops of the water sink into a dry surface, leave globules like candle drippings.

The gibe that candy-eating is as harmful as wine-drinking has not been justified in an investigation by M. Chauveau. A dog was fed on meat and sugar for forty-four days, and he gained one-tenth of his weight, but he gained no fat. When he was fed on meat and sugar for forty-four days, and he gained one-tenth of his weight, but he gained no fat. When he was fed on meat and sugar for forty-four days, and he gained one-tenth of his weight, but he gained no fat.

In drowning, strangulation, gas suffocation and the like, the body is in a healthy condition, death resulting from stoppage of respiration and heart action. The actual restoration of life by renewing breathing and the circulation of the blood, is now known to be possible. This has been demonstrated in Europe by a late series of experiments on dogs, in which sixteen out of twenty-one animals that had been killed by chloroform were restored to life. The process consists in forcing air through a tube into the lungs at the usual rate of breathing, and in opening the chest and squeezing the heart in imitation of the natural contractions. A Danish physician reports having tried the method in the case of a man that had died under the influence of chloroform. The heart was reached through an opening cut in the chest wall, and was squeezed rhythmically for half an hour, air being forced into the same time forced into the lungs, and as a result respiration was set up, and only an occasional compression was needed to keep the heart going. Life continued several hours, when the breathing suddenly ceased and the patient was dead again.

The glaciers of the Alps have been shrinking for about forty years, and of fifty-seven observed in 1897, there were only thirty that were still advancing. It is probable that a period of increase is now beginning. The oscillations are exceedingly variable in the different glaciers, and it is found that an understanding of the causes affecting glacial advance and retreat, can only be had by a separate study of each locality. While it is probable that the changes are connected with both winter snowfall and summer temperature, the former affects chiefly the upper end of the ice river and may not have a perceptible influence on the lower end for a number of years. The history of the United Grindelwald glacier, whose oscillations have been conspicuous and well observed, has been roughly traced for several centuries by Professor A. Baltzer. A remarkable fact is that a great advance of this glacier from 1770 to 1779 buried a large marble quarry, and, although the ice had since retreated and advanced, this quarry was not again laid bare until 1871.

A new instrument for detecting and studying distant thunder storms, the electro-radiophone, consists essentially of a self-deciphering decoder, which is placed in circuit with a dry cell and a telephone receiver. The decoder

herer is formed of arc carbon, dried and granulated, and sealed hermetically in a glass tube attached to the telephone magnet, so as to lie horizontally when the telephone is put to the ear.

When vaseline is injected into living animal tissues, it is unabsorbable and does not irritate. The remarkable suggestion is therefore made by Dr. Gernsey, of Vienna, that it be used for raising depressed heart or blood features, or filling out the place of bones partly removed, and for a variety of similar purposes. White sterilized vaseline, composed of solid and liquid paraffine and melting at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, is the material recommended.

Antwerp archives show that an automobile, or mechanical carriage, was given the city in 1479.

It has been thought that the electric waves used in wireless telegraphy travel through earth and rock, as well as air, and one expert has even declared that they are chiefly propagated through the earth. M. Lagrange has lately shown, however, that they cannot affect a receiver buried eighteen inches deep.

The average duration of life is estimated to have been increased in the last half century at least three years in men and three and a half years in women. Dr. Parker, of London, finds that smallpox has been reduced 95 per cent; deaths from fevers in general, 32 per cent; deaths from diphtheria, 53 per cent, and deaths from phtisis, 46 per cent. Antiseptic surgery has lessened the mortality from operations 20 per cent.

An interesting electric-light buoy is now moored in the North Sea, before Buisson, in Holstein, to give warning of the dangerous sands at that place. Even a slight motion of the waves generates sufficient electricity for illumination, and clock-work in the interior regulates the half-minute lighting and extinguishing. Tests of this automatic light have proven so satisfactory that the extensive use of such buoys is predicted.

Some curious botanical experiments made at the zoological laboratory at Naples are reported by Hans Winkler. A flowerless aquatic plant, that grows normally with its roots in the sand, and leaves in water, was inverted, specimens being placed with the leaves buried in the sand, and the roots floating in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves, the buried parts becoming roots.

In the manufacture of acetylene gas, calcium hydride is formed to the amount of about 40 per cent of the calcium carbide used. This by-product proves to be a desirable substitute for caustic lime in agriculture, being especially useful in vine, fruit and grain growing, and having the advantage of being less readily transformed into carbonate. Calcium hydride also finds use in making chloride of lime, and in soap factories and other industries.

Seasickness is now a subject of scientific attack. A league has been formed in Paris to investigate it fully, and an early plan is to train 100 soldiers subject to seasickness in one way and another 100 by another method. It is expected that useful conclusions may be reached from the results.

Instead of the rare oxides from which incandescent gas mantles are usually made, Herr H. Helmcke, of Hamburg, forms a very satisfactory mantle from a solution of lime with a little alum or borax. Such mantles are claimed to splinter little, to be very tough, to resist heat, and to give a good light in a water-gas flame.

A new method of cleaning foul casks consists in first shaking and washing and then blowing oxonized air into the bung-hole. When very foul, the casks are first chemically cleaned with sodium hypochlorite, or magnesium hypochlorite solution, sometimes with a little acid to free the chlorine, and are finally washed thoroughly with oxonized water. The foulest casks are made sweet.

For improving the sanitary condition of theaters, Dr. Hanriot of the Paris Academy of Medicine, suggests easily cleaned varnished woodwork, linoleum flooring that can be washed and a daily-changed covering of fine gravel, better natural ventilation and more sunlight, and leather-covered chairs.

# CUNHA WINS IN DISTRICT COURT

Judge Wilcox Says New Law Does Not Apply Especially to Minors.

The first law of the Territorial Legislature to be knocked out in the courts was that of Representative Hoogs which provided for the non-employment of minors in places where liquors are sold. The case was brought against E. S. Cunha of the United Art Gallery saloon, who was arrested for violating the Act, and he won his case before Judge Wilcox last Saturday. In the judgment of Judge Wilcox, the law as it now stands is too broad, and there is little likelihood of its standing the test in the higher courts, much less his own.

Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan filed the following demurrer to the complaint: "Now comes E. S. Cunha, defendant in the above entitled case, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, and demurs to the complaint entered herein and for causes of demurrer alleges:

"I. That said complaint does not allege facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

"II. That the statute under which this prosecution is brought is unconstitutional and void.

"III. That section 1 of Act 4 of the Session Laws of 1901 is unconstitutional and void, being repugnant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"IV. That section 1 of Act 4 of the Session Laws of 1901 is unconstitutional and void, being in conflict with that portion of section 1, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States giving the Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

"Wherefore defendant prays that he may be discharged."

The case was handled for the Government by Deputy Attorney General Cathart and Dunn. Mr. Ballou, for the defense, argued that the law did not specify saloons, but could be said to apply to wholesale houses where liquor was sold in original packages. The Deputy Sheriff was also present, but presented no argument against the demurrer.

According to the report of the New York testament home commission, just published, of the 2,572,000 inhabitants of New York city, 2,572,000, or more than two-thirds, live in tenement houses, as these houses are defined by law.



# LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES

Lepers at Manila are soon to be segregated on a small island near the island of Luzon, and similar methods to those in use on Molokai will be there. The following description of the leper settlement at Salant Lazarus, Manila, is from the Manila Times of a recent date:

"Thousands of the friends and relatives of the lepers now confined in San Lazaro Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the patients on Sunday. This is the only day in the year when outsiders are permitted to visit the public leper colony. The privilege is in commemoration of Lazarus, the scriptural beggar who lay outside the rich man's gate while the dogs came and licked his sores, who is the patron saint of the hospital.

The hospital is situated on Calle Cervantes, about a quarter of a mile beyond the National cycle track. So crowded was the road with the stream of natives that one was compelled to jostle his way through. On entering the outer gate the usual crowd of halt and maimed were found begging, imploring the passer-by in heart-melting tones to spare them a penny, for God's sake.

Inside, the visitors were compelled to keep moving continuously in order to prevent a blockade in the halls, so numerous was the crowd. The cots of the patients were littered with cigars, cakes, sweetmeats and coppers, contributions from the visitors who took pity upon the sufferers. Some of the patients seemed to be comparatively happy, while others had a look of self-melancholy upon their faces. One man who had been brought in from the provinces a week or two ago, and had not seen his wife or little child since, went into a transport on meeting them again. He hugged the little one to his breast repeatedly until seen by Doctor Sanderson, who is in charge. The doctor ordered him to lay the child down, explaining the danger of infection.

There are in all about eighty leprosy patients in the hospital. Doctor Sanderson's plan is to keep their minds occupied as much as possible, and to introduce variety, both in diet and manner of living, as he believes that the monotony of a fish and rice diet, and a general stagnation of existence, are largely accountable for the generation or propagation of the disease. Partly to avoid this each patient is supposed to do two or three hours' work each day. The doctor expects to be able to promote his plan more fully and perfectly in the leper island which is to be occupied before long.

As regards the appearance of the patients, it must be admitted that the ravages of the disease are not so hideous as the imagination has painted them. On the face the disease usually manifested itself in a kind of efflorescence, resembling a cauliflower in the convolutions of its surface. The skin where this occurred was usually of a reddish, unhealthy hue. On the patient, who, perhaps, was the most disfigured, had, on his face, two large, leprosy eruptions or scabs. Another, a woman, had the nose eaten away, while another had only the stumps of the fingers left on one hand. In the prison cell lay a maniac, the disease having touched his brain.

In order to prevent contracting the disease, Doctor Sanderson uses every possible precaution and preventive. Every time he removes his clothes they are subjected to the formaldehyde process of fumigation, by means of an alcohol lamp, the dehydrogenized fumes from which are believed to kill all germs. Other disinfectants are also used. By these means the doctor is confident he shall be able to avoid contracting the disease.

Doctor Sanderson has signified his willingness to take charge of the government's leper colony when the time is ripe. It is his intention to introduce his class system there, and by every means to promote the welfare of the lepers. The doctor is optimistic regarding the work. He goes into his work not from any motives, but solely from a conviction that the leper colony presents a field wherein a man may do good and help his fellow men.

It may be wondered at that the authorities permitted the meeting of the lepers and their relatives Sunday; but after discussion it was decided that at this season it might be inadvisable to go counter to the time-honored custom of the people. Only those who have violated the "costumbre" can realize the power which this fetich holds over the Filipino people.

## THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

During a special session of the Governor's council of heads of departments, held last Saturday afternoon, Governor Dole made the following appointments:

**JAMES H. BOYD**, Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed James A. McCandless, who failed of confirmation by the Hawaiian Senate, and

**WILLIAM H. WRIGHT**, Treasurer of the Territory, to succeed Theo. F. Lausung, who also failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The appointment of a land commissioner was not made at the time. Prominent among those mentioned for the office of Superintendent of Public Works were James A. Hassinger, former chief clerk of the Interior Department, and Edward Boyd. The appointments have given general satisfaction, as it is known that the two men are tried and faithful servants of a public trust, both having been connected with government work for many years. Mr. Boyd has been connected with the present department, man and boy, for twenty-six years. Both appointees commence their duties this morning.

James Harbottle Boyd, nominated by Governor Dole to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born in Honolulu on July 4, 1853. He was the son of the late Edward Harbottle Boyd and Maria Adams, one of the old Adams family. He was educated at St. Alban's College in Honolulu, which was under the control of A. T. Atkinson. He entered the law office of the late C. C. Harris as a clerk, both in the law office and on his plantation, until March, 1878, when he entered the Interior Office as office boy. While with Judge Harris on the plantation he gained considerable practical knowledge of work in the sugar mill, his work being there a part of the time.

W. I. McComb was Minister of Interior when he entered the department. He was promoted by Minister S. G. Wilder to be a clerk of the department in 1877. In 1878 he received the honorary appointment of a member of the staff of Governor Donnell.

Between 1877 and 1884 he held the position of filing and correspondence clerk, and became familiar with all

## VALUE OF JARED SMITH'S PROPOSALS FOR HAWAII

Editor Advertiser: Everybody must have noticed how the Honolulu newspapers had nothing but sarcasm and sneers for Mr. Jared Smith, the coming United States agriculturist and his reported remarks or explanations of his plans. Interested parties kept cool and so did I, but now comes the "Paradise of the Pacific" in a sample number and sneers against Mr. Smith.

At Chicago folks may agree with the editor of the Paradise, but I do not believe that any experienced farmer will join the wisecracks in talking or writing against Mr. Smith and his plans. If you allow me, I will quote from his reported statement and add (although not an experienced farmer) my own observations:

1. His first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck.

Well, I have tried again and again all kinds of vegetable seeds in the Tantalus mountains without the slightest success. My gardeners were of different nationalities—American, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—but all failed. There is no doubt that all kinds of vegetables can be raised on any plantation, but it requires somebody who understands the cultivation of the plants, and Mr. Smith is certainly able to advise and to instruct.

2. "They will also be taught the value of dairy cows," etc.

There is no doubt that they are of great value to poor and other families, and I would like to make my own butter, etc., but I have not succeeded in finding any expert dairymen unless I pay them \$1.00 for each pound of butter. My farm furnishes food enough for several cows, but it is all lost and wasted.

3. "The forage plants produced for Hawaiian consumption."

We can laugh at this—when shiploads of hay and other feed are imported from abroad. We certainly can raise all required feed on our islands, but it takes a man like Mr. Smith to teach us how!

4. "Poor families raising chickens."

There are fortunes in this enterprise, as chickens are thriving finely in the mountains, feeding mostly on worms and other insects. The mosquitoes don't seem to trouble the big hens; only young chickens need special care and attention. We get plenty eggs from the mountains and might easily increase the quantity.

The branches of the office work. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of the department. In 1890, when he was appointed clerk of the Land Office. He continued to hold this position and that of first assistant clerk of the department until June, 1900, when, upon the retirement of J. A. Hassinger, he became chief clerk of the Public Works Department, the successor under the Territory of the old Interior Department. At various times Mr. Boyd has also acted as clerk of the Board of Immigration.

Mr. Boyd has all his life been a favorite of the chiefs, and in 1886 was made a member of King Kalakaua's staff, with rank of colonel. In 1887 he was appointed aide to Queen Kapiliolani, and accompanied her, together with Liliuokalani, then her apparent to the throne, to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London.

During the days of the monarchy he received many foreign and Hawaiian decorations and positions of high rank in the various orders. Among these was Commander of the Order of Kalakaua, Commander of the Order of Kapiliolani, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and Commander of the Order of the Star of Oceania. Among the foreign decorations received by him were that of Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, and Commander of the Imperial Order of Persia, besides several others. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

Mr. Boyd is possessed of unusual executive ability, and is of a genial temperament, which has placed him upon friendly terms with all parties.

William H. Wright, nominated by Governor Dole, to be Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Koloa, Kauai, on the 9th of October, 1869. He was educated at the public schools on Kauai, and at Iolani College in this city.

He was engaged in private business as a clerk and bookkeeper after graduation, until 1893, when he was appointed clerk in the Tax Office in Honolulu.

In 1894 he was promoted to be Deputy Assessor of the District of Honolulu, and in 1898, he was appointed Registrar of Public Accounts, under Mr. Damon, then Minister of Finance, which position he has continued to hold.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and Master in the Hawaiian Lodge.

He is a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in practical politics, being of rather a retiring disposition. He had no stronger supporters for appointment to the position of Treasurer than Mr. Damon, of Bishop's Bank, who, joined with Senator Brown, president of the First National Bank, in recommending his appointment to Governor Dole on the specific ground of personal fitness for the position.

**Bank Legislation.**

The session of the Legislature just closed is one which will ever remain green in the memory of the people. The rankest legislation in the history of the islands has been the result of the deliberations by men whom the Hawaiians believed were a little bit better than all the white people in the universe. Even the Hawaiians who elected the burros to seats in the Legislative hall admit that they were wrong, and that the representatives so elected are "fearfully and wonderfully made."

The result of the session is enough to convince any well balanced person that a Legislature composed mainly of Hawaiians is a rank failure, and once he is convinced he should make note of it and be careful how he votes at their next election.—Hawaii Herald.

**WHITNEY'S \$30,000 MOSS ROOF.**

The fine summer mansion which is being built by William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hill, L. I., is to have a moss-covered roof, which is to cost \$30,000. The roof will be the only one of its kind in this section of the country, and is to be put on the C. C. Hendrickson of Queens, L. I. The contract provides that the roof is to be waterproof. The roof will be tiling laid close together, so that no water can trickle through. The whole is to be covered with moss, which will be gathered from the countryside and grown upon the roof.

If we had a man who understands the business.

5. "And pigs."

This business can be carried on and become a very profitable one of lands about ten miles distant from Honolulu. Pigs are imported and consumed in large quantities; they can be easily raised by good food growing here, such as sugar cane, etc. Mr. Smith may give some advice to stop further importation.

6. "Coffee-raising will be studied."

And I have studied it for years; but this is not an agricultural enterprise, but a question of cheap labor for picking, etc.

7. "Forestry will be done on the mountain tops."

Innumerable blunders have been committed by attempts to reforest our vast and bare mountain slopes with entirely useless trees. It is a pitiful sight to see those miserable and good-for-nothing monkey-pods on the Makiki ridge. Even the eucalyptus are of little use, and only during the last few years have useful trees like alligator pear, mangoes, oranges, etc., been planted there.

Other trees on my mountain retreat, such as peaches, pears, apples, apricots, etc., have not done as well as perhaps they might have done if treated by an expert, and Mr. Smith certainly can educate a number of young people to become experts.

Before closing I wish to state most emphatically that nothing in my remarks is intended to cast any reflection upon Hawaiian experts, such as Messrs. Herbert, Blouin, Clark, Vredenburg, Taylor, Haughts and others, but that I merely wish to note my protest against any unkind remarks concerning Mr. Jared Smith's commission. He should be received by all practical farmers and interested agriculturists with open arms and be thanked for his advice joyfully and appreciatively.

Welcome to Mr. Jared Smith, our all good Hawaiians, including yours sincerely,

H. W. SCHMIDT,  
P. O. Box 568.

## SOMETHING ABOUT BRIBERY

Herald Gives a Few Cold Facts About Legislatures and Col. "Mazuma."

The turning down of a half-dozen or so appointees of the Governor by the Hawaiian Senate is not a surprise to the public. Nor is it surprising that the Governor declines to extend the session of the Legislature in view of the fact that in nearly every instance where that official has ventured a suggestion he has been repulsed. He will probably call an extra session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill, in which case he puts an end to nonsense. It is not likely that the officials whose names were rejected are losing much sleep over the affair; Governor Dole still holds the whip hand and the men objectionable to the Senate may continue in office until the next Legislature sits. As the Governor was satisfied that he prepared a list of successors to them in anticipation of the action of the Senate, nor is it likely that he could decide upon Senate to act upon them before adjournment, so that these same men will doubtless continue in office. The dispatch regarding bribery charges is incomplete, inasmuch as details are omitted; several measures which have a high odor of job were introduced and the charge would probably fit any of them. The Herald "wireless" for further information, but for some reason it was impossible to get an answer before going to press. If the charges are pressed the public will hear more of it, for, unlike the "good old days," bribery under United States law is dealt with severely when members of the Legislature are concerned in it. During the monarchy the charge was softened somewhat by considering it merely as accepting a fee from a client. When a few years ago Jake Sharp of New York cable car fame decided that it was necessary to pay for votes, he employed several of the officials of the Assembly to handover the cash to the members. When they were discovered it was considered advisable by them to spend a year or so in Canada and when they returned across the line they were promptly jailed. The little episode in the history of New York politics is something for the Hawaiian friends of "Col. Mazuma" to ponder over.—Hawaii Herald.

**A Noble Devotion.**

A pitiful sight on the steamer Kinau on her last trip out from Hawaii appealed to the sentiment of the passengers. It came through the devotion of a Chinese father for his little boy which is slowly dying as the result of an accident more than a year ago. At that time the little boy in some manner or other obtained a quantity of lye, which he drank by mistake. The result was a horrible burning of the boy's lips, mouth, throat and stomach. For weeks the little fellow lay almost in his father's arms, little or no nourishment passing his lacerated lips, and what little did pass downward to the stomach was quickly rejected. The father gave up his business, his money and almost his all to be at the bedside of his son. A short time ago the father was told that if he wanted to save the boy from death which seems slowly but surely overtaking his young life, he must take him to a hospital, and the Queen's Hospital in this city was decided upon. They arrived Saturday, and the boy is now receiving the best of medical attention, the father meanwhile remaining here to watch his son day by day.

**Lipton's Yacht.**

GLASGOW, April 27.—The Shamrock II was unhooked this morning and towed to Greenock, where her sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Erin this afternoon. Mr. Fife accompanying her. Designer Watson inspected the challenger and expressed enthusiastic approval of her.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time."

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## SAVE YOUR SKIN

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How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe the irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

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**Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The undersigned, general agents on the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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**NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE**



# STRICTLY ON BUSINESS

# MAY DAY ON HAWAII

A B. Loebenstein of Hilo, who arrived in this city on Saturday, was interviewed at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday evening and expressed his views on things political and general.

Mr. Loebenstein wished it to be emphatically understood that he had not come to Honolulu on a job-chasing expedition.

Although we knew in Hilo that an attempt was to be made by the Home Rulers to turn over the Governor's nominal duties to the Kinai, and I had no desire or intention to attempt to secure any office when I came here. I do not consider any position that might be offered to me worth the coming over for—certainly not from a financial standpoint.

"Within an hour of my landing I was urged by my friends to become a candidate for the office of Land Commissioner, but I do not wish to become an active candidate for that or any other position, although if that position is definitely offered to me I will accept it.

"I have been in many respects most thankful that I was fortunate enough to escape the Senate, although of course one or two extra men on our side might have turned the minority into an effective majority. I think, had I been elected, and had been a leader of my party, that I should have insisted on English being maintained throughout the session even to the second of the English-speaking Representatives into a Rump Legislature. I think that the measures passed by such a body would under the existing laws and provisions have stood as legal.

"My feeling—and I think the feeling of most of us on the Big Island—towards the pitiable exhibition of incompetency shown by the Independents generally in the late Legislature is one of disgust, mingled with no little pity when I remember the passing of so many notable Hawaiians, giants of their race in their knowledge of the needs of their fellow-countrymen.

"I am," continued Mr. Loebenstein, "strongly in favor of decentralization of a county government.

feel, looking at it from the point of view of a comparative outsider, that the time is ripe for a municipal government for Honolulu, meaning as that does, the extra expense of a dual government, the central and the municipal with the extra expense entailed, at a time when the Government funds are as low as they are and the prospects for income somewhat uncertain.

"With Oahu as one county, the cry from the outskirts that the pro rata of taxes was not being equally distributed, would of course arise—justly, too, I consider.

Although Honolulu is the capital city, and as such should be made beautiful by the voters of the whole Territory, there are many outlying areas, taken up by agriculturists, who are unable to realize on their lands through lack of access to them, the pro rata disbursement that should have come to them having been diverted towards the larger centers.

"The County bill, aside from its crudeness, is, I think, acceptable to us in Hawaii, including the plenary interests, although the impression is largely held to the contrary.

"The income tax, as introduced, while a necessary measure," said Mr. Loebenstein, "draws, I think, the line in an undemocratic manner. I do not think that an exception should be made in favor of the poor man any more than that the extremely rich should get the best of the bargain.

"Make an exemption, if you like, but a nominal one, as in the really exemption of \$300.

Mr. Loebenstein, commenting on the Governor's attitude on the bribery question, was disposed to think that the position of the Executive was an unfortunate one, but that at a time like this it was the primary duty of all Republicans to stand together without distinctions of any kind. The anti-haole feeling shown by the natives is perhaps not surprising in that they should grasp their first opportunity of setting, in their light, even at the first opportunity that had been granted them in eight years but to the accomplishment of ends there must be unity of purpose and feeling on our side.

After commenting on the wide interest and approval of the cartoonists among the Legislature, Mr. Loebenstein spoke shortly on the labor question in regard to the importation of Porto Ricans and negroes. The speaker did not feel that the situation was obtaining anything but a temporary relief from the immigration of this class of people, who, he claimed, negroes and caucasians alike, would not long remain content to be mere laborers and would soon leave the vacancy as wide as ever by going in for other occupations.

Mr. Loebenstein's suggested remedy for the situation is for the owners holding large unused areas in fee, such as Hackfeld, Davies and others, to send an agent to agricultural centers offering ten, twenty or thirty acres of such unused lands for a lease of say fifty years, such lease necessitating actual residence on the apportioned land. These people concluded the gentleman from Hilo would, on taking up their residence there, be able to surround the big plantations in order to live intelligently, thus solving the problem of labor, thus solving the riddle.

C. F. Bailey, of Duluth, is thus quoted in the Washington Post: "If any man thinks the American sailor is a thing of the past, he should spend a while on the Great Lakes. The American fresh water sailor is every bit as picturesque a personage as the 'salt' of early days, who carried our merchant flag into every port of the world. His life is just as full of hardships, and just as full of dangers. There is a large fleet of three and four masted schooners on the lakes, and stories of the wrecking of them come with every big storm. A nastier body of water than Lake Erie when it comes on to blow, can be found nowhere, and some of the experiences of the life-saving crews along its shores are the most thrilling in the history of the service. The men who man the big lake steamers of course have not much romance in their lives, but there are enough of the old sailing vessels left to keep a considerable army of men employed. Any skipper who can navigate a schooner from Duluth to Buffalo is a good enough sailor to sail around the world, and he will do as well as the next man to take care of his vessel in the roughest sea the Atlantic was ever able to blow up."

A H. White American consul to Canton, and acting vice consul to Shanghai, registered over night at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. White is on his way to the Coast to enjoy the remainder of his leave of absence, two months of which he has already spent in Japan. Mr. White returns to his official duties in China on the next trip of the Doric.

KEALAKEKUA, Hawaii, May 1.—Today was the occasion of a most enjoyable "treat" given by the teachers of the Kona-waena public school. The keeping of May Day is a time honored institution in England, and only since the signal victory of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines has it become a national holiday in America. The festival was held in the grounds of Mr. Todd, which were admirably suited for the purpose.

The exercises began at 10 a. m. with a march of all the children from the school house, followed by a dance around the May-pole, given by sixteen girls. The dance was prettily arranged and splendidly executed, and did great credit to the teachers. This was followed by competitive drill for boys and girls, consisting in skipping, sack races, three-legged races, wheelbarrow races, and many other sports. These were much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience of onlookers.

At 1 p. m. a bountiful luncheon was served under the trees, and was much enjoyed by all the small people. Afterwards the sports were resumed, and the fun waxed fast and furious. About 5 p. m. prizes were distributed to those who had proved winners in the different sports, and so well had the teachers laid out the limited sum of money at their disposal that every child was remembered, and all went home the proud and happy possessor of a souvenir of the occasion.

Great praise is due to Mr. H. T. Mills, principal, and Misses Rathbun and Lima, the lady assistants; the discipline was excellent and carried out in the most successful manner. It is an event that will long be remembered by the school children of Kona-waena.

## MAUI CELEBRATES FIRST OF MAY

Lahainans Divide Money Which Was to Pay for Urging County Bill on.

LAHAINA, Maui, May 3.—Mayday was celebrated for the first time in Lahaina, with entire success, and the pleasant custom will doubtless be continued annually. The students of Lahainaluna Seminary, and the children of the public schools, marched to the Courthouse Park at 9.30 a. m. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited guests. Music was furnished by the Lahainaluna orchestra, and charming songs were contributed by the Seminary boys, under Principal Reavis. Excellent recitations were given by John Rickard and Willie Hu. The singing by children of the public schools was under the direction of Principal Henry Dickenson, the program being as follows:

1. "Lo, the Glad May Morn."
2. "Lovely May"
3. "The Landing of the Pilgrims."
4. "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."
5. "Dear Robin"
6. "May Recitation"
7. "Daisies."
8. "The March of the Men of Harlech."
9. "Come, Lovely May."
10. "May"
11. "A Song of Spring."
12. "Garland Day."
13. Maypole Dance, Miss Fannie Adams personating the May Queen.
14. "The American Flag."
15. "America."

The first portion of the exercises was held under a large banyan tree, and the Maypole dance, with red, white and blue streamers, was under the mango trees. A flower song, with appropriate movements, was rewarded with deserved applause. Evolutions with decorated wands, and a song in the Hawaiian language, added to the pleasure of the occasion. The singing by the primary grade was very pleasing. Among the younger scholars were ten Porto Ricans. Photographs of the school children were taken by the Japanese photographer.

A public meeting was held at the courthouse on Thursday evening. Mr. F. Hayselden called the meeting to order. Henry Dickenson, secretary, read the resolutions adopted at a previous meeting. It was stated that at a previous meeting resolutions were adopted in favor of the county bill, and delegates were elected to present the resolutions to members of the Legislature. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the delegates. It was subsequently learned that the bill had been passed by the Legislature, and consequently the delegates did not go to Honolulu. The object of the present meeting was to decide what should be done with the money in the hands of the finance committee.

Matt McCann, chairman of the committee reported that \$100.50 had been expended for printing the resolutions. Remarks were made by Messrs. Lindsay, Noa, McCann, Hayselden and others. On motion of Mr. F. Hayselden the committee be divided among the subscribers pro rata. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and to the finance committee.

A concert may be expected at the Lahaina Roman Catholic School, on Saturday evening May 4.

During the recent high winds a telephone pole was blown into the canal. Mr. Walter Hayselden is spending a short vacation home. He now has a responsible position on a large plantation on the island of Hawaii.

Miss Brady is one of the new operators at the wireless telegraphy office. It is said that messages have been successfully sent from Lanai to a station on Hawaii.

A lodging house has been built for the driver of the Lahaina and Wailuku stage. The carpenters showed their good judgment in running the line of a new building so as to preserve a lone coconut palm tree.

When the Chinese poi manufacturers stock on hand they give notice to the public by displaying a white flag.

A cement stand has been opened for the canal.

It is more been made a part of the old "Chronological Table" compiled by Rev. A. Forbes. It will be seen that a custom house was built at Lahaina in February, 1820.

The first stone church in Lahaina was dedicated in March, 1822.

During the last six months the money order pay-out business at the Lahaina postoffice amounted to no less than \$4,000 or \$11,000 more than the money paid out on money orders at the Hilo office.

Mr. C. H. Dunn is visiting friends in Honolulu.

who comrades with the sons and daughters of Sodom cannot escape the taint of Sodom. The unclean thought ripens into the unclean act, and what a man thinks and imagines in some hour of weakness will and strong temptation, he is irresistibly sure to do.

"O brothers, once more I beseech you, turn from Sodom. Follow Him who turned face not toward Sodom, but toward the Jerusalem of heroic labors for men and of sacrificial death in their behalf. Be true to your best self; be men. Christians, and in your heart will be the peace of Abraham's faith, and not the agony of Lot's despair."

### A Daring Rescue.

A veteran member of the live-saving service who has passed many years on the storm beaten coast of Virginia, gave a Star reporter today an interesting account of a thrilling rescue recently effected by the crews of stations 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Virginia Beach.

"On the night of the 20th of December last, or more correctly speaking, of the morning of the 21st," said he, "occurred one of the most tragic events that has marked the history of the Virginia coast.

"Nearly ten years ago, March 21, 1891, the Norwegian bark Dictator was wrecked at Virginia Beach, and almost every soul was lost, notwithstanding the bravery of the life savers. On the night of December 20 last, when the storm was at its height, the schooner Jennie Hall met with a similar fate about three miles below the scene of the other tragedy. At 3.30 o'clock in the morning the schooner was sighted coming ashore head on. Captain Barco of Station No. 3 was immediately notified by the patrolman then on duty, and at daybreak his force was joined by Captain Partridge and his crew of life savers from Station No. 2. At the time it was impossible to launch a lifeboat in the tremendous surf; however, the mortar was fired, a hawser landed on the deck of the distressed and now hopelessly grounded schooner. The breeches buoy was manned and John Moore and Joseph Cooby (both colored) of Gloucester county, Va., were safely landed. Upon the second trip to the buoy Mate B. T. Bragg was brought ashore in a critical condition, being almost frozen. Bragg had been wrecked on this coast once before, having been saved by Captain Partridge, then stationed at No. 4.

"The next rescued was Richard Coombs, an able-bodied seaman of Newfoundland. Coombs was in good condition, and recounted the horrible situation of the remainder of the crew. He said that the steward was tied to the crossbeams and absolutely numb from cold, his condition was such that it was necessary for some one to go out to him. At once John Neil of Station No. 3 volunteered to risk his life in the effort to save the helpless man. Throwing off every piece of unnecessary clothing, Neil stepped into the breeches buoy and was launched on his errand. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour, and several times the brave man disappeared from sight. At last he reached the almost frozen man, and found it impossible to do anything without help, so he returned to shore. Then several men volunteered to launch the lifeboat, and though Neil had done his duty bravely, he insisted on returning to the fated vessel. Thereupon Captain Barker, with a crew of picked life savers from numbers 2 and 3 launched the lifeboat, taking with him Neil and Horatio Drinkwater, an ex-livesaver. These two men volunteered to go to the vessel, and consented to be left there to complete the rescue, or, if necessary, in the effort to save the helpless man still aboard, for a stayaway was also tied up in the rigging, apparently frozen. The lifeboat made the trip successfully, and Drinkwater swung himself aboard, followed by Neil. In order to escape being dashed to pieces the lifeboat immediately returned to the shore, and on its way thither another tragedy threatened.

"An immense sea broke over the boat, throwing Life Saver Sparrow overboard, and the boat passed over his body. Every member of the brave crew bent his energies to the rescue of this man, and they finally succeeded in pulling him in safe and sound. Before the two rescuers reached the wreck, the stayaway, Ben Maul of Trinidad, who had been hanging by his heels in the rigging, where he was tied, dropped into the sea, frozen to death. Upon reaching the wreck Drinkwater, apparently unmindful of the snow and sleet, barefooted and without even oilskins or a coat made for the rigging, where he untied the stiff body of the steward, a dead weight of 250 pounds, put a rope around the helpless man's waist, but on account of his immense bulk could not get him into the buoy, so tied the body under the buoy and sent it ashore, where it was received and medical attention rendered. After incessant work of five hours there were evidences of life at last. Neil was next sent ashore in the buoy, and last to leave the ship was Drinkwater, who landed in good shape and ready for more work if necessary. The unfortunate schooner Jennie Hall was bound from Trinidad to Baltimore, loaded with phosphate, when she met her fate.

Robert Wilcox will leave for Washington on the Mariposa, stopping over in San Francisco while the presidential party is being entertained there. He carries in his inside pocket documents, resolutions and other papers by which he hopes to have Governor Dole removed believing that he himself now has sufficient pull to convince the President that another Governor is needed.

Frank Leslie's Weekly prints pictures of Robert Wilcox, Theresa and the children, fine half-tones. The old gag about the "Princess" the young "Prince" and Princess of others, are worked off, and the text is quite complete enough to the delegate to have been written by himself.

The Federal Government has upheld the decision for the regulation to keep out diseased cattle and the sheep quarantine law.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works is said to lie between J. H. Boyd and J. A. Hayselden.

At the execution of Black Jack at Wailuku his head was severed from his body by the rope.

Heavy frosts are playing havoc with the fruit crops in the neighborhood of Niles California.

It is said that the visit of Minister Delcasse to the Russian capital has no significance.

Chicago manufacturers are seeking to avoid a "lockout" strike.

The lumber-haulers of San Bernardino have struck.

General Merriam does not favor a large army.

# NEAR TO SODOM

(From Monday's Daily.)

At Central Union Church last evening the pastor, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, spoke to young men upon "Pitching One's Tent Toward Sodom," or lessons from the story of Lot, taking for his text Gen. 13:12, "And Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Among all the stories of Genesis none is better deserving our moral consideration than the history of Lot. His story may be described as an epitome of human life. Just as evolution asserts that in the structure of man every form of created life is represented, so it may be said that every man epitomizes in himself all the moral forces that make the tragedy or the triumph of life. The passing of thousands of years makes absolute no difference to the problem of Lot, as vital as though it happened yesterday—indeed, there is no day when it is not being re-acted in human lives. Lot was offered a choice in life, and he chose wrongly, with what a harvest of terrible consequences we all know. To us also there come hours of solemn choice when a destiny hangs on the decision of an instant. Lot obeyed an inclination rather than a principle. We also are under the constant temptation to shape our conduct by the lower rather than by the higher dictates of our nature.

This is the real significance of the story of Lot, and surely for the young who have the making or the unmaking of their lives in their hands there can be no story more deserving of careful study.

Let us see if we cannot put it in the setting of our modern life.

And first, what is there in Lot himself to explain his fatal choice? The first thing we need to remember that the explanation of the foolish acts of man never lies in their circumstances, but in themselves. We forget this. We are always trying to put the blame of our follies upon circumstance, or fate, or environment, forgetting that men are the architects of their circumstances, that fate is only the shadow of character, and environment the mould of habit. We must look deeper for the determining motive of human action, and we find it in what is called principle. We see in daily life that the great difference between men is the possession or the lack of principle. And this was the great difference between Abraham and Lot.

Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom and the action explains the man. And this choice of Lot is being continually repeated. Men will enter on the form of corruption, forgetting that men are the architects of their circumstances, that fate is only the shadow of character, and environment the mould of habit. We must look deeper for the determining motive of human action, and we find it in what is called principle. We see in daily life that the great difference between men is the possession or the lack of principle. And this was the great difference between Abraham and Lot.

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Better a crust of bread and a good conscience than all the gold of all the world if smeared by the slime of Sodom. The first, the last and indeed the only duty of any man is to do right. You may buy your Sodom too dear; indeed, no man or community ever bought evil at a cheap rate.

Again, the choice of Lot implies a laxity of virtue in himself. There was something in the very atmosphere of the fertile, sun-saturated plain of Sodom which a man of robust virtue should have dreaded. It is a matter of observation upon which the world is agreed, that where nature is most bountiful, man is morally the weakest. The perfect climate means the most imperfect men. It is where man has to battle most strenuously with nature that manhood is noblest. In the languorous air of the tropic, the moral sense is quickly dulled to great moral evils, and man is most vile, most impotent for good, more thoroughly the slave of his animal passions.

Behold the Sodom of our own day. And, soft winds, and perfidious fragrance, and a fast beauty, it is the realm of passion, of desire, of impurity. And I see those on every side who leave the sunny hills of life where the air is clear and sweet and pure, and go down to its fatal plains.

I know not whether any such are listening to me tonight, but I do know there is a door opening into Sodom from every life. I do know that the road to Sodom is a well-beaten road, all too easily discovered. Men do not take it at a bound they approach it by easy stages. They begin by harboring the unclean thought which poisons the imagination. They pitch their tent toward Sodom. They fall by the calous compliance upon corruption. The vehement abhorrence of vice that every pure man feels goes out of them. They tolerate sin, they inspect it, palliate it—excuse. They live on good-natured terms with it, they do everything but abhor it. And even if they never enter Sodom, is this nothing? Has the unclean thought no penalty, as well as the unclean act? You cannot handle pitch and not be defiled. You cannot pitch your tent toward Sodom without a loss of moral purity, with certain deterioration of character. Some one may say, Surely it is possible to live in the near neighborhood of Sodom and not share its sin." That is not the point at all. It is the duty of the true man not to see how far he can reconcile himself to evil, but how best he can destroy it. It was compromise with sin that ruined Lot. We can easily trace the stages of his fall. We hear him arguing with himself, as men still argue, that it will be much better for his worldly interests to live a little nearer Sodom, and it need not mean that he will become like the Sodomites. He thinks he can maintain the simplicity of a patriarch, but that is impossible. Men still think that they can live in the suburbs of sin and go no further. It is equally impossible.

The retribution that overtook Lot was swift inevitable and tragic. His home ruined, his possessions swept away, his wife overwhelmed in the fiery hail and volcanic ashes of a great upheaval—a poor, broken pitiable old man, he flees to the hills which he should never have left.

Ask you to remember that the daily rebukings of impurity that happen around us are no less terrible. The man who is in town, inquiring into the condition of the Porto Ricans.

Arbor Day was appropriately celebrated by the students of Lahainaluna Seminary last Saturday. About 100 trees were set out among them, the mango, the mountain apple, and other native fruit trees.

A teacher named Redell was in Lahaina a few days ago. By direction of the Board of Education he will open a school on the island of Lanai.

Delegate Wilcox's second candidate for honors at West Point Military Academy, Vivian Richardson, declines to make the attempt to pass the examinations necessary to enter that academy.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Colored rains, like the red rain that not long ago produced a sensation in Europe, are well known, being due to dust or pollen washed from the air. A singular instance of another kind is recalled by Prof. Palazzo, an Italian meteorologist. On May 15, 1890, the fall of red drops from the clouds for several minutes on two occasions astonished the people of Messinadi, in Calabria, and the drops were afterward proved to be genuine blood—that of birds. It is supposed that the birds in a dense migrating mass high in air had been injured by a hurricane.

Human influence on the weather has been found by Dr. W. Trabert of the Paris Meteorological Society to be very slight. It is chiefly involuntary, due to deforestation and the extensive burning of coal, and its effects are an increase in droughts and inundations, fog in industrial centers like London, and an increase in thunderstorms, which have doubled in number in Europe since 1870. That steam cannot influence rainfall is proven by the exceedingly minute quantity produced, while the 1,140 pounds of dust thrown into the air from coal fires for each square mile of Germany is a very tangible cause. Voluntary changes in weather have been from artificial clouds to prevent frost and explosions to avert hail, the artificial production of rain being very doubtful.

The passing of the birds in France, where protective measures excite little interest, is illustrated by M. Louis-Adrien Levat by the statement that in one spring not less than 1,500 nests were taken, representing a prospective loss of about 6,000 birds from the province alone. In 1890 an export of 100 cases of insectivorous birds of various kinds was made from Baden to New South Wales, but it would be almost impossible to make such a shipment now on account of the scarcity of such birds in Europe. Not only is the loss of bird-life and bird-song in country districts deplorable, but the effect on agriculture is disastrous. It is computed that some birds will consume 200,000 insects in a season, others as many as 600 per day, and that a single insect-eater may be the means of saving 3,200 grains of wheat and 1,150 grapes daily. Some French districts are already practically desolated by insect ravages due to bird-slaughter.

About 500 soundings made in the North Atlantic in 1899 in the interests of cable-laying have added considerably to what is known of the ocean bottom. Sir John Murray records these soundings in three groups—those between the Azores and the British Isles, those between the Azores and North America, and those on the Azores bank. In each series there were interesting new discoveries. On the first line the "Peake deep," a new deep of over 2,000 fathoms, was revealed, but a more important discovery was that of numerous shoals, evidently the summits of submarine cones, rising sharply from a depth of more than 2,000 fathoms to 1,200 or 1,400 fathoms. The more southerly of the two lines of soundings between the Azores and North America showed an unexpected extension of the great Newfoundland bank. Currents and bottom temperatures, currents and depths were made by the exploring party, and results differing materially from those of the Challenger in the same region were obtained.

The new Dead Sea discovered by Dr. Sven Hedin in Thibet seems entitled to rank among the geographical wonders of the world. It is described as enormous in extent, but so shallow that to navigate, one must wade half a mile to reach the boat, and must drag the boat half a mile more before it can be loaded with loads. But the most remarkable characteristic is the almost incredible amount of salt contained. The bottom is an unbroken crust of salt, and the boat and oars are as white as chalk, even the dress of the rowers soon becoming whitened, while drops of the water sprinkled on a dry surface, leave globules like candle drippings.

The gibe that candy-eating is as harmful as wine-drinking has not been justified in an investigation by M. Chauveau. A dog was fed on meat and sugar for fifty-four days, and he gained one-fifth in weight notwithstanding a daily run of twenty-four miles. When one-third of the sugar was replaced with alcohol, his energy was so reduced that urging was needed to make him run, although he lost but an ounce or two in weight. On alternating the ration, giving the sugar and sugar with alcohol each one week, the corresponding gain and loss of energy were made very apparent.

In drowning, strangulation, gas suffocation and the like, the body is in a healthy condition, death resulting from stoppage of respiration and heart action. The actual restoration of life by renewing breathing and the circulation of the blood, is now known to be possible. This has been demonstrated in Europe by a late series of 100 experiments on dogs, in which sixteen out of twenty-one animals that had been killed by chloroform were restored to life. The process consists in forcing air through a tube into the lungs at the usual rate of breathing, and in opening the chest and squeezing the heart in imitation of the natural contractions of a physician resuscitating a patient. A remarkable fact in the case of a man that had died under the influence of chloroform. The heart was reached through an opening cut in the chest wall, and was squeezed rhythmically for half an hour, air being at the same time forced into the lungs; and as a result respiration was set up, and only an occasional compression was needed to keep the heart going. Life continued several hours, when the breathing suddenly ceased and the patient was dead again.

The glaciers of the Alps have been shrinking for about forty years, and of fifty-seven observed in 1877, there were fifty that were still decreasing. It is probable that a period of increase is now beginning. The oscillations are exceedingly variable in the different glaciers, and it is found that an understanding of the causes affecting glacial advance and retreat, can only be had by a separate study of each locality. While it is probable that the changes are connected with both winter snowfall and summer temperature, the former affects chiefly the upper end of the glacier, and the latter the lower end, and has a perceptible influence on the lower end for a number of years. The history of the Unter Grindelwald glacier, whose oscillations have been conspicuous and well observed, has been roughly traced for several centuries by Prof. J. A. Baltzer. A remarkable fact is that a great mass of this glacier from 1770 to 1775 buried a large quarry, and, although the ice had several periods of retreat and advance, this old quarry was not again laid bare until 1871.

A new instrument for detecting and studying distant thunder storms, the electro-radiophone, consists essentially of a self-deciphering decoder, which is placed in circuit with a dry cell and a telephone receiver. The decoder

herer is formed of arc carbon, dried and granulated, and sealed hermetically in a glass tube attached to the telephone magnet, so as to lie horizontally when the telephone is put to the ear.

When vaseline is injected into living animal tissues, it is unalterable and does not irritate. The remarkable suggestion is therefore made by Dr. Gernuys, of Vienna, that it be used for raising depressed scars or flattened features, or filling out the place of bones partly removed, and for a variety of other purposes. White sterilized vaseline, composed of solid and liquid paraffine and melting at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, is the material recommended.

Antwerp archives show that an automobile, or mechanical carriage, was given the city in 1479.

It has been thought that the electric waves used in wireless telegraphy travel through earth and rock, as well as air, and one expert has even declared that they are chiefly propagated through the earth. M. Lagrange has lately shown, however, that they cannot affect a receiver buried eighteen inches deep.

The average duration of life is estimated to have been increased in the last half century at least three years in men and three and a half years in women. Dr. Parker, of London, finds that smallpox has been reduced 95 per cent; deaths from fever in general, 52 per cent; from diphtheria, 46 per cent; and deaths from phthisis, 46 per cent. Antiseptic surgery has lessened the mortality from operations 20 per cent.

An interesting electric-light buoy is now moored in the North Sea, before Bussum, in Holstein, to give warning of the dangerous sands at that place. Even a slight motion of the waves generates sufficient electricity for illumination, and clock-work in the interior regulates the half-minute lighting and extinguishing. Tests of this automatic light have proven so satisfactory that the extensive use of such buoys is predicted.

Some curious botanical experiments made at the zoological laboratory at Naples are reported by Hans Winkler. A flowerless aquatic plant, that grows normally with its roots in the sand, and leaves in water, was inverted, specimens being placed with the leaves buried in the sand, and the roots floating in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves, the buried parts becoming roots.

In the manufacture of acetylene gas, calcium hydroxide is formed to the amount of about 40 per cent of the calcium carbide used. This by-product proves to be a desirable substitute for caustic lime in agriculture, being especially useful in vine, fruit and grain growing, and having the advantage of being less readily transformed into carbonate. Calcium hydroxide also finds use in making chloride of lime, and in soap factories and other industries.

Seasickness is now a subject of scientific attack. A league has been formed in Paris to investigate it fully, and an early plan is to treat 100 soldiers subject to seasickness in one way and another 100 by another method. It is expected that useful conclusions may be reached from the results.

Instead of the rare oxides from which incandescent gas mantles are usually made, Herr H. Hefenke, of Hamburg, forms a new incandescent mantles from a solution of lime with a little alum or borax. Such mantles are claimed to splinter little, to be very tough, to resist heat, and to give a good light in a water-gas flame.

A new method of cleaning foul casks consists in making steam and blowing it into the bung-hole. When very foul, the casks are first chemically cleaned with sodium hypochlorite, or magnesium hypochlorite solution, sometimes with a little acid to free the chlorine, and are finally washed thoroughly with ozonized water. The foulest casks are made sweet.

For improving the sanitary condition of theaters, Dr. Hanriot of the Paris Academy of Medicine suggests the use of Hamburg wooden linoleum flooring that can be washed and a daily-changed covering of fine gravel, better natural ventilation and more sunlight, and leather-covered chairs.

## CUNHA WINS IN DISTRICT COURT

Judge Wilcox Says New Law Does Not Apply Especially to M. nors.

The first law of the Territorial Legislature to be knocked out in the courts was a law that represented a dog which provided for the non-employment of minors in places where liquors are sold. The case was brought against E. S. Cunha of the Union Art Gallery saloon, who was arrested for violating the Act, and he won his case before Judge Wilcox last Saturday. In the judgment of Judge Wilcox, the law as it now stands is too broad, and there is little likelihood of its standing the test in the higher courts, much less his own.

Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan filed the following demurrer to the complaint: "Now comes E. S. Cunha, defendant in the above entitled cause, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, and demurs to the complaint entered herein and for causes of demurrer alleges:

"I. That said complaint does not allege facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

"II. That the statute under which this prosecution is brought is unconstitutional and void.

"III. That section 1 of Act 4 of the Session Laws of 1901 is unconstitutional and void, being in conflict with that portion of section 8, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States giving the Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

"Wherefore defendant prays that he may be hence dismissed.

The case was handled for the Government by Deputy Attorney General Cuthbert and Deane. Mr. Ballou, for the defense, argued that the law did not specify saloons, but could be said to apply to wholesale houses where liquor was sold in original packages. The Deputy Sheriff was also present, but presented no argument against the demurrer.

According to the report of the New York real-estate house commission, just published, of the 1,377,015 inhabitants of New York city, 1,272,015, or more than two-thirds, live in tenement houses, as these houses are defined by law.



# LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES

Lepers at Manila are soon to be segregated on a small island near the island of Luzon, and the method to be used in handling the unfortunate lepers is the following description of the leper settlement at Saint Lazarus, Manila, is from the Manila Times of a recent date:

Thousands of the friends and relatives of the lepers now confined in San Lazarus Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the patients Sunday. This is the only day in the year when outsiders or the general Filipino public are admitted. The privilege is in commemoration of Lazarus, the scriptural beggar who lay outside the rich man's gate while the dogs came and licked his sores, who is the patron saint of the hospital.

The hospital is situated on Calle Cervantes, about a quarter of a mile beyond the National cycle track. So crowded was the road with the stream of natives that one was compelled to jostle his way through. On entering the outer gate the usual crowd of halt and maimed were found begging, imploring the passer-by in heart-melting tones to spare them a penny, for God's sake.

Inside, the visitors were compelled to keep moving continuously in order to prevent a blockade in the halls. So numerous was the crowd. The coats of the patients were littered with cigars, cakes, sweetmeats and coppers, contributions from the visitors who took pity upon the sufferers. Some of the patients seemed to be comparatively happy, while others had a look of settled melancholy upon their faces. One man who had been brought in from the provinces a week or two ago, and had not seen his wife or little child since, went into a transport on meeting them again. He hugged the little one to his breast repeatedly until seen by Doctor Sanderson, who is in charge. The doctor ordered him to lay the child down, explaining the danger of infection.

There are in all about eighty leprosy patients in the hospital. Doctor Sanderson's plan is to keep their minds occupied as much as possible, and to introduce variety, both in diet and manner of living, as he believes that the monotony of a fish and rice diet, and a general stagnation of existence, are largely accountable for the generation or propagation of the disease. Partly to avoid this each patient is supposed to do two or three hours' work each day. The doctor expects to be able to promote the plan more fully and perfectly when the leper island which is to be occupied before long.

As regards the appearance of the patients, it must be admitted that the ravages of the disease are not so hideous as the imagination has painted them. On the face the disease usually manifested itself in a kind of efflorescence, resembling a cauliflower, the skin convolutions of its surface. The skin where this occurred was usually of a reddish unhealthy hue. One patient, who, perhaps, was the most disfigured, had his face covered with leprosy eruptions or scabs. Another, a woman, had the nose eaten away, while another had only the stumps of the fingers left on one hand. In the prison cell lay a maniac, the disease having touched his brain.

In order to prevent contracting the disease, Doctor Sanderson uses every possible precaution and preventive. Every time he removes his clothes they are subjected to the formaldehyde process of fumigation, by means of an alcohol lamp, the dehydrogenized fumes from which are believed to kill germs. Other disinfectants are also used. By these means the doctor is confident he shall be able to avoid contracting the disease.

Doctor Sanderson has signified his willingness to take charge of the government's leper colony when the time is ripe. It is his intention to introduce his class system there, and by every means to promote the welfare of the lepers. The doctor is optimistic regarding the work. He goes into the work not from any mercenary motives, his salary being small, but solely from a conviction that the leper colony presents a field wherein a man may do good and help his fellow men.

It may be wondered at that the authorities permitted the meeting of the lepers and their relatives Sunday; but after discussion it was decided that at this season it might be inadvisable to go counter to the time-honored custom of the people. Only those who can realize the power which this fetich holds over the Filipino people.

## THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

During a special session of the Governor's council of heads of departments, held last Saturday afternoon, Governor Dole made the following appointments:

JAMES H. BOYD, Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed James A. McCandless, who failed of confirmation by the Hawaiian Senate, and

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Treasurer of the Territory, to succeed Theo. F. Lansing, who also failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The appointment of a land commission was not made at the time. Prominent among those mentioned for the office of Superintendent of Public Works were James A. Hassinger, former chief clerk of the Interior Department, and Edward Boyd. The appointments have given general satisfaction, as it is known that the two men are tried and faithful servants of a public trust, both having been connected with government work for many years. Mr. Boyd has been connected with the present department, man and boy, for twenty-six years. Both appointees commence their duties this morning.

James Harbottle Boyd, nominated by Governor Dole to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born in Honolulu on July 4, 1851. He was a son of the late Edward Harbottle Boyd and Maria Adams, one of the old Adams family. He was educated at St. Albans College in Honolulu, which was under the control of A. T. Atkinson. He entered the law office of the late C. C. Harris in 1873, and remained with Mr. Harris as a clerk, both in the law office and on his plantation, until March, 1876, when he entered the Interior Office as office boy. While with Judge Harris on the plantation he gained considerable practical knowledge of work in the sugar mill, his work being there a part of the time.

W. I. McComb was Minister of Interior when he entered the department. He was promoted by Minister S. G. Wilder to be a clerk of the department in 1877. In 1878 he received the honorary appointment of a member of the staff of Governor Dole.

Between 1877 and 1884 he held the position of filing and correspondence clerk, and became familiar with all

## VALUE OF JARED SMITH'S PROPOSALS FOR HAWAII

Editor Advertiser: Everybody must have noticed how the Honolulu newspapers had nothing but sarcasm and sneers for Mr. Jared Smith, the coming United States agriculturist and his reported remarks or explanations of his plans. Interested parties kept cool and so did I, but now comes the "Paradise of the Pacific" in a sample number and sneers again and ridicules Mr. Smith.

All City folks may agree with the editor of the Paradise, but I do not believe that any experienced farmer will join the wisecracks in talking or writing against Mr. Smith and his plans. If you allow me, I will quote from his reported statement and add (although not an experienced farmer) my own observations:

1. His first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck.

Well, I have tried again and again all kinds of vegetable seeds in the Tantalus mountains without the slightest success. My gardens were of different nationalities—American, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—but all failed. There is no doubt that all kinds of vegetables can be raised on any plantation, but it requires somebody who understands the cultivation of the plants, and Mr. Smith is certainly able to advise and to instruct.

2. "They will also be taught the value of dairy cows," etc. There is no doubt that they are of great value to poor and other families, and I would like to make my own butter, etc., but I have not succeeded in finding any expert dairyman unless I pay him \$1.50 for each pound of butter. My farm furnishes food enough for several cows, but it is all lost and wasted.

3. "The forage plants produced for Hawaiian consumption."

We can laugh at this—when shiploads of hay and other feed are imported from abroad. We certainly can raise all required feed on our islands, but it takes a man like Mr. Smith to teach us how!

4. "Poor families raising chickens." There are fortunes in this enterprise, as chickens are thriving finely in the mountains, feeding mostly on worms and other insects. The mongoose don't seem to trouble the big hens; only young chickens need special care and attention. We get plenty eggs from the mountains and might easily increase the quantity,

the branches of the office work. In 1886 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of the department. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the Land Office. He continued to hold this position and that of first assistant clerk of the department until June, 1900, when, upon the retirement of J. A. Hassinger, he became chief clerk of the Public Works Department, the successor under the Territory of the old Interior Department. At various times Mr. Boyd has also acted as clerk of the Board of Immigration.

Mr. Boyd has all his life been a favorite of the chiefs, and in 1886 was made a member of King Kalakaua's staff, with rank of colonel. In 1887 he was appointed aide de camp to Queen Kapiliolani, and accompanied her, together with Liliuokalani, then heir apparent to the throne, to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London.

During the days of the monarchy he received many foreign and Hawaiian decorations and positions of high rank in the various orders. Among these was the Commander of the Order of Kalakaua, Commander of the Order of Kapiliolani, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and Commander of the Order of the Star of Oceania. Among the foreign decorations received by him were that of Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, and Commander of the Imperial Order of Merit, bestowed by the Emperor of Persia, besides several others. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

Mr. Boyd is possessed of unusual executive ability, and is of a genial temperament, which has placed him upon friendly terms with all parties. William H. Wright, nominated by Governor Dole to be Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Koloa, Kauai, on the 9th of October, 1863. He was educated at the public schools on Kauai, and at Iolani College in this city.

He was engaged in private business as a clerk and bookkeeper after graduation, until 1893, when he was appointed a clerk in the Tax Office in Honolulu.

In 1894 he was promoted to be Deputy Assessor of the District of Honolulu, and in 1898, he was appointed Registrar of Public Accounts, under Mr. Damon, then Minister of Finance, which position he has continued to hold.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and Master in the Hawaiian Lodge. He is a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in practical politics, being of rather a retiring disposition. He had no stronger supporters for appointment to the position of Treasurer than Mr. Damon, of Bishop's Bank, who, joined with Senator Brown, president of the First National Bank, in recommending his appointment to Governor Dole on the specific ground of personal fitness for the position.

Bank Legislation.

The session of the Legislature just closed is one which will ever remain green in the memory of the people. The rankest legislation in the history of the islands has been the result of the deliberations by men whom the Hawaiians believed were a little bit better than all the white people in the universe. Even the Hawaiians who elected the burros to seats in the Legislative hall admit that they were wrong, and that the representatives so elected are "fearfully and wonderfully made." The result of the session is enough to convince any well balanced person that a Legislature composed mainly of Hawaiians is a rank failure, and once he is convinced he should make note of it and be careful how he votes at their next election.—Hawaii Herald.

WHITNEY'S \$25,000 MOSS ROOF.

The fine summer mansion which is being built by William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hill, L. I., is to have a moss-covered roof, which is to cost \$25,000. The roof will be the only one of its kind in this section of the country, and is to be put on the C. C. Hendrickson of Queens, L. I. The contract provides that the roof is to be waterproof. The roof will be tiling laid close together, so that no water can trickle through. The whole is to be covered with moss, which will be gathered from the countryside and grown upon the roof.

If we had a man who understands the business.

5. "And pigs."

This business can be carried on and become a very profitable one. Honolulu, about ten miles distant from Honolulu, pigs are imported and consumed in large quantities; they can be easily raised by good food growing here, such as sugar cane, etc. Mr. Smith may give some advice to stop further importation.

6. "Coffee-raising will be studied."

And I have studied it for years; but this is not now an agricultural enterprise, but a question of cheap labor for picking, etc.

7. "Forestry will be done on the mountain tops."

Innumerable blunders have been committed by attempts to reforest our vast and bare mountain slopes with entirely useless trees. It is a pitiful sight to see those miserable and good-for-nothing monkey-pods on the Makiki ridge. Even the eucalyptus are of little use, and only during the last few years have useful trees like the fastigiate pines, mangoes, oranges, etc., been planted there. Other trees on my mountain retreat, such as peaches, pears, apples, apricots, etc., have not done as well as perhaps they might have done if treated by an expert, and Mr. Smith certainly can educate a number of young people to become experts.

Before closing I wish to state most emphatically that nothing in my remarks is intended to cast any reflection upon Hawaiian experts, such as Messrs. Herbert, Blouin, Clark, Vredenburg, Taylor, Haughts and others, but that I merely wish to note my protest against any unkind remarks concerning Mr. Jared Smith's commission. He should be received by all practical farmers and intended agriculturists with open arms and be thanked for all advice joyfully and appreciatively. Welcome to Mr. Jared Smith from all good Hawaiians, including yours sincerely,

H. W. SCHMIDT,  
P. O. Box 58.

P. S.—Here is a true story about an agricultural Chinaman, which happened within the last week: I was up on my mountain retreat with a guest and, seeing the violet bushes covered with flowers, told my Chinese gardener to bring some flowers down the next day. He did bring a lot of violet flowers—but all with the roots!

## SOMETHING ABOUT BRIBERY

Herald Gives a Few Cold Facts About Legislatures and Col. "Mazuma."

The turning down of a half-dozen or so appointees of the Governor by the Hawaiian Senate is not a surprise to the public. Nor is it surprising that the Governor declines to extend the session of the Legislature in view of the fact that in nearly every instance where that official has ventured a suggestion he has been repulsed. He will probably call an extra session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill, in which case he puts an end to nonsense. It is not likely that the officials whose names were rejected are losing much sleep over the affair; Governor Dole still holds the whip hand and the men objectionable to the Senate may continue in office until the next Legislature sits. As the Governor was satisfied with his appointees it is not probable that he prepared a list of successors to them in anticipation of the action of the Senate, nor is it likely that he could decide upon persons for the offices in time for the Senate to act upon them before adjournment, so that these same men will doubtless continue in office. The dispatch regarding bribery charges is incomplete, inasmuch as details are omitted; several measures which have a high odor of job were introduced and the charge would probably fit any of them. The Herald "wireless" for further information, but for some reason it was impossible to get an answer before going to press. If the charges are pressed the public will hear more of it for, unlike the "good old days," bribery under United States law is dealt with severely when members of the Legislature are concerned in it. During the monarchy the charge was softened somewhat by considering it merely as accepting a fee from a client. When a few years ago Jake Sharp of New York cable car fame decided that it was necessary to pay for votes, he employed several of the officials of the Assembly to handover the cash to the members. When they were discovered it was considered advisable by them to spend a year or so in Canada and when they returned across the line they were promptly jailed. This little episode in the history of New York politics is something for the Hawaiian friends of "Col. Mazuma" to ponder over.—Hawaii Herald.

A Noble Devotion.

A pitiful sight on the steamer Kilauea on her last trip up from Hawaii appealed to the sentiment of the passengers. It came through the devotion of a Chinese father for his little boy which is slowly dying as the result of an accident more than a year ago. At that time the little boy in some manner or other obtained a quantity of lye, which he drank by mistake. The result was a horrible burning of the boy's lips, mouth, throat and stomach. For weeks the little fellow lay almost in his father's arms, little or no nourishment passing his lacerated lips, and what little did pass downward to the stomach was quickly rejected. The father gave up his business, his money and almost his all to be at the bedside of his son. A short time ago the father was told that if he wanted to save the boy from death which seems slowly but surely overtaking his young life, he must take him to a hospital, and the Queen's Hospital in this city was decided upon. They arrived Saturday, and the boy is now receiving the best of medical attention, the father meanwhile remaining here to watch his son day by day.

Lipton's Yacht.

GLASGOW, April 27.—The Shamrock II was unhooked this morning and towed to Greenock, where her sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Erin this afternoon. Mr. Fife accompanying her. Designer Watson inspected the challenger and expressed enthusiastic approval of her. (Mr. Thomas Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time.")

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H. W. SCHMIDT, P. O. Box 58.

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